The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

The Steamboat Bill in the Senate.

ANOTHER STATEMENT BY COLFAX.

Decision on the Right of Opening Letters.

WHEN WINE IMPORTERS ARE RECTIFIERS.

Withholding Payments from Railroads.

LIABILITY OF SUBSIDIZED CORPORATIONS.

Investigation of the Charges Against Senator Pomeroy.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1873.

Defense of Ames and Brooks.

General Butler and Voorhees had a long consultation to-day relative to the defense of Oakes Ames and Brooks.

The Steamboat Bill.

The steamboat bill was up in the Senate to-day, and will come up again to-morrow. Its friends claim that it will pass, if not talked to death, as forty Senators favor it. The House Commerce Committee devoted four months to its consideration, and claim that it contains all the necessary provisions.

Pacific Railroad Agents Defeated.

The Pacific Railroad agents were defeated by the action of the House Appropriation Committee on the interest question to-day. The various plans of the agents were voted down. Mr. Edmunds' amendment was adhered to.

An Important Decision.

Whether under any circumstances a party has power to break open a letter addressed to another, has just been decided adversely in an Ohio court. The case which came before the court was as follows: It appears that one Nolan, having a grudge against Mr. Alfred Davis, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, took occasion to vent his spite upon the latter by poisoning his horse. As this offence is severely punished by the laws of Ohio, and Nolan being apprised that he was suspected, and his parts understood, Davis made an arrangement with the postmaster at Mineral Point that he should intercept any letter which he should suspect as having come from the accused, a constable, also, who was to have assisted Nolan in the scheme. Some time afterwards a letter addressed to Nolan's son was suspected as having been written by the old man. Davis and the constable were at once notified and the letter was handed to the constable to be broken open. Seeing him about to tear it open, the postmaster suggested that he could open it in a better and neater manner. It was handed to him and he ran his knife under the folding of the envelope and pried it open. Meanwhile young Nolan came in and demanded the letter, which was refused him until read. It was then read to the neighborhood designated by the letter and arrested Nolan. Complaint having been lodged against the Postmaster for his conduct, he was summoned to appear to answer to the charge preferred against him. After the case had been tried, Judge Stoneman, the presiding officer of the court, gave it as his opinion that under no circumstances whatever can a letter be broken open, and that the postmaster in doing so, without a flagrant violation of his contract. Therefore he fined the defendant $150 and costs. There is no exception whatever provided for such cases by the Postmaster General, but there is a remedy which it provides, and it is this. When a court of competent jurisdiction issues a subpœna to a postmaster, accompanied with a writ of mandamus, the postmaster is bound to obey, but he is no longer responsible, but the judge, by whose authority the letter is then broken open. This can only be done in cases where the public good positively demands it.

The Revenue on Imported Articles.

There is a movement on foot to take the tariff off plush which enters into the composition of silk hats. But this and all similar propositions will not be allowed by the Ways and Means Committee, as the articles upon which the duty was reduced last year when the tariff laws were modified, have not brought in as much revenue as was thought would be the case. In fact the importations of such articles has not increased in the least, and consequently the revenues on the Government were not sufficient to meet the demands of its indebtedness.

The Tax on Savings Banks' Deposits.

The Ways and Means Committee have virtually decided to report adversely upon the proposition before them to suspend the collection of the tax on deposits in savings banks, &c., in order to get the question before Congress. Mr. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, has agreed to present a bill to the House asking that the savings banks, request be granted.

When Wine Importers are Rectifiers.

A delegation of wine importers from New York called upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday, and requested a reversal of a decision made by him last October, that where importers take their wines out of bond and mix them they become liable as rectifiers—must take out license as such, pack their packages with rectifiers' stamps, and place over the door of their business houses a rectifier's sign. When this decision was rendered a request was made to not enforce it until they could obtain a ruling of a court on the subject, but this decision was never applied for.

The delegations argue that on sea their wines frequently get "sick," requiring them to take them out of the packages and mix them.

In reply, the Commissioner referred them to the law, which defines rectifiers to be every one who rectifies, purifies or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process, and every wholesale or retail liquor dealer or compounder of liquors shall be regarded as rectifiers.

The Commissioner adheres to his decision.

Tax On Surplus Savings.

Efforts are being made to get a bill through Congress, instructing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of taxes against savings banks for surplus earnings or undivided dividends until the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is made, or until these banks are relieved by Congress. The case awaiting decision upon the question in the United States Supreme Court is the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Liability of Subsidized Corporations.

It is reported that the Credit Mobilier No. 2 has decided that the Government can compel the payment of accrued interest of the Union Pacific Railroad, and also interest as shall become due, compelling the road to set aside five per cent. of its net earnings, as provided for by the act of incorporation, as a sinking fund for the redemption of its bonds when they become due, and prohibiting the company from seeking any redress in the courts.

After patient discussion, in secret session, a majority of the committee are of the opinion that it would be useless for the Government to seize the road or to repeal its charter, as to repeal the charter would lead to seizure. It is thought that the body of stockholders of the Union Pacific ought not to suffer from the transgression of a few corrupt men; hence this conclusion. The committee will show that Congress gave the company a subsidy for the purpose of building a first class road, but that instead of so doing they built a single track skeleton road, and pocketed a larger portion of the funds. In view of this fact the committee is of the opinion that the corporations ought to be compelled to disgorge, and an appropriate resolution to that effect will probably accompany their report.

The Revenue Marine Hospital Service.

Dr. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the Revenue Marine Hospital Service, is making strong efforts to get up before the House his bill remodeling the Revenue Marine laws, so as to fix the rate which the Government charges for the care of invalid foreign seamen, and provide for their cure, under the Revenue Marine Hospital Service, sailors on revenue cutters and vessels of the Light House Board, who are excluded from the privileges of the present laws.

Pension Claims.

Senator Pratt, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Claims, thinks that the propositions of the Commissioner of Pensions to remove the restriction of time in which pensions are allowed to fill their claims will be passed this session. As the law now stands all claims must be filed within five years from date of discharge from the army. The bill to remove such restriction has passed the House and will, from present indications, undoubtedly become a law.

River and Harbor Improvement.

The sub-Committee on Commerce, who drew up the River and Harbor Improvement bill, are of the opinion that many of the improvements partially provided for by the present bill will be still further increased next session. While the committee are aware of the necessity for more money to fully supply the wants of some of the needed improvements for rivers and harbors, they think that the amounts at present granted will widen the channel and be of immense value to the present wants of commerce.

The Pension Bureau.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the week ended February 17, shows the following: Number of invalids admitted to pension, 320; rejected, 326. Number pending February 17, 49,871; decrease, 1,881. Number of widows admitted to pensions, 110; rejected, 37; pending 132,868; decrease, 37. Number of survivors of 1812 admitted, 42; rejected, 151; pending, 2,246; decrease, 165. Number of widows of soldiers of 1812 admitted, 39; rejected, 47; pending, 2,289; decrease, 67. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1873.

The Pomeroy Investigation.

At the sitting of the Pomeroy Committee this morning Mr. Frelinghuysen said a resolution was passed in the Senate yesterday that permitted the presentation of proof of any allegations of corruption against Pomeroy directly, but not as to his friends. He then asked Mr. Horton what course he would pursue.

Mr. Horton said the defense should know what the accusers charged before the defense was presented, and asked that the other side submit a written statement of their allegations with the names of witnesses.

Mr. Simpson said the pending investigation at Topeka required the presence there of some of his witnesses, and that it would be unjust to compel him to make the statement required by Mr. Horton at this time. Mr. Simpson then called Frank Bacon, of the Kansas Legislature, to show that money was offered for his vote by the friends of Pomeroy.

Bacon testified that Judge Horton sent for him to go to the Tiff House, when Horton offered to pay his campaign expenses if he would vote for Pomeroy, as it was to the interest of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad that Pomeroy should be elected. He told Horton his expenses were about $2,000, but Horton declined, saying he would pay $600 or $1,000.

W. H. Bond, of the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, testified that John T. Murphy met him in Topeka during the canvass, and said he had seen Pomeroy, who wanted him (witness) to vote for him on the following Thursday.

R. O. Driscoll, a member of the Lower House, was sworn. He testified that he had been approached in a financial way four times in relation to his vote. Asa Low urged him to vote for Pomeroy, and intimated that $2,000 would not break him (Low).

Withholding Payments from Railroads.

The House Committee on Appropriations today considered the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and agreed to the Senate amendment to the clause therein which repeals the ninth section, an act making an appropriation for the support of the army and for other purposes for the year ending June 30, 1872, approved March 3, 1871. The House Committee amend the Senate amendment so as to read as follows: And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns on account of freight or transportation over their respective roads of any kind to the amount of the payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, and any such company may bring suit to the Court of Claims to recover so much of the price of such freight and transportation as shall have been withheld, and in such suit the right of such company to recover the same upon the law and facts of the case shall be determined, and all the rights of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by it in answer thereto by them, and the jurisdiction and power of said court in any such suit shall be the same as in other actions brought, and its judgment therein and transcript thereof shall have the same force and effect as in other claims against the Government in said courts, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both said courts shall give such cause or causes precedence over all other business.

Another Statement by Colfax.

Mr. Poland's committee held a special meeting this morning to hear an additional statement of Vice President Colfax, who was present with his counsel, Judge Hale. Ames sat directly opposite the Vice President. Judge Hale said when Colfax came upon the stand on the 11th inst., the immediate question before the committee related to the deposit of June 22. He examined him solely as to the sources from which he (Colfax) obtained that money. At the time he had full knowledge of the remittance from Nesbitt, which Colfax would explain and submit letters from Nesbitt. Hale was influenced in this course mainly to confine that testimony to the point at issue. Again, as the letters seemed to answer a private nature, he did not want to bring them before the public. Colfax now desires to present these letters and answer any questions asked.

Colfax then read several letters from Nesbitt congratulatory in their tone. Two of them enclosed checks for $1,000. Colfax further testified that he received $4,000 in the aggregate from Nesbitt, $1,000 before the nomination, $2,000 after the nomination and $1,000 in November. He understood that Nesbitt had been a contractor to furnish stamped envelopes for the Post Office Department, but had no interest, having whatever to do with aiding him to get such contracts, as they were made upon the recommendation of a Board appointed by the Postmaster General.

Belligerent Rights Asked for Cuba.

A delegation of prominent colored men, representing in part the Cuban Anti Slavery Society of New York, waited on President Grant to day at his room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and presented a petition, numerously signed, praying that the Government accord belligerent rights to Cuba. The President said certain correspondence had been going on between the Spanish Government and that of the United States, which cannot be made public until called for by Congress. He appreciated their feelings of sympathy for their brethren in Cuba, and would do all he could, consistent with his views of public duty, towards furthering their wishes.

The White House Unfit for the President's Residence.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day considered Mr. Potts' resolution directing the Committee to inquire into the condition of the Executive Mansion, and agreed to report that the building is not suitable for a private residence of the President, but may be used as offices for the Executive. They further agreed to report in favor of erecting a new residence for the President, and recommendation as to the locality is to be made.

Oakes Ames Again Examined.

Oakes Ames testified before the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to-day concerning checks given to Senator Harlan.

Weather Probabilities.

A rising barometer and pleasant weather for Thursday prevail in the Middle and Eastern States.

POLITICAL.

The Missouri Senatorial Bribery Case.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—Special dispatches say that at the Democratic caucus at Jefferson City last night, a long and stormy debate occurred on the question whether the Senatorial bribery investigation should be re-opened. After several resolutions and resolutions had been offered and defeated, or withdrawn, the following resolution was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the investigation thus far has been thoroughly and fairly conducted, but as a means of fully exonerating Colonel Bogy and members of the House, the Committee are instructed to send for General Davis and the cashier of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis.

Special dispatches received here say further, that notwithstanding Colonel Bogy's letter demanding the re-opening of the investigation, he yesterday asked various Democratic members to vote in the caucus against the recommitment of the Committee's report, and in favor the immediate adoption of the majority report. He said he had been forced to ask for the reopening of the case in deference to popular clamor, but that he was really opposed to such action. It was also asserted that it was stated in caucus that Colonel Bogy's letter did not represent his true feelings.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 19.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to day. Charles R. Ingersoll was nominated for Governor, George G. Sill, Liberal Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, Martin H. Sauger for Secretary of State, Wm. E. Raymond for Treasurer, and Dr. A. R. Goodrich for Comptroller.

A resolution was passed declaring the Democratic party based on the principles of the Constitution declared at Cincinnati and Baltimore.

UTAH.

Brigham Young's Mouth-Piece on the Rampage—Mormondom Terribly Excited Over the Reported Nomination of Claggett for Governor.

SALT LAKE, February 19.—Brigham's principal mouth-piece, the *News*, absolutely boils to-night over the state of affairs in Washington. Referring to the report of Claggett's nomination for Governor, it says this may be justly considered an act of the bitterest and most unprovoked hostility to the people of the Territory. Alluding to a remark of the Philadelphia *Press* that Brigham Young is a "blot" and ought to be wiped out, it says this argument is a mob clap-trap, inflammatory, wild, senseless, extra judicial, and adds: It is the divine idea that excites the animosity of Forney—seduction, adultery, prostitution, whoredom, freedom, Credit Mobilierism, any thing to be endured except that which is divine.

Some doubt Claggett's appointment, there being no such information by the Western Union Telegraph. Claggett has hosts of friends here, but at this juncture the displacement of Governor Woods would be much regretted by even the most radical Gentiles.

A Murderer Hung by a Mob.

Benson, the murderer of Crocket, who was hung by a mob from the jail at Logan yesterday, was a son of the late Bishop Sharpp, prominent in the priesthood, and a friend of Brigham Young. Benson had long a reputation as a desperado, and had been a terror in Cache county. He once before committed a murder, having fired into a ball room where he had been refused admittance, and killed the only son of a widow. A dispatch from Logan states that a Miss Julia Merrill died last night through excitement in consequence of the murder of Crocket, to whom she was much attached.

—George Drive, convicted of the murder of his wife at Chicago in December last, has been sentenced to be executed on Friday, the 4th of March.

The Constitutional Convention.

Consideration of the Report on Suffrage, Elections and Representation.

The Open Ballot Section Defeated.

Invitation to Attend the Centennial Convention Accepted.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18, 1873.

The Centennial.

President Meredith presented the following letter, addressed to him:

"PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1873.—*Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, President Constitutional Convention.*—Sir: The Joint Committee having in charge the arrangements for Pennsylvania's Grand Mass Convention to provide for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, on the 22d instant, at the Academy of Music, respectfully ask your Honorable body to be present on that occasion. Trusting that you will send us an early reply,

"We are, respectfully yours,

"D. J. MORRELL,
"ASA PACKER,
"Commissioners for Pennsylvania."

The invitation was accepted.

The Ballot Question.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the amendment of Mr. Boyd, "That all elections shall be by ballot, which shall be numbered by the election officers when received; but in any city, borough or town, containing a population of at least 50,000 inhabitants, the ballot shall be numbered by the election officers when received, and each shall have endorsed upon it the name of the elector written either by himself or by another citizen of the district, who shall not be an election officer, and all persons voting in a representative capacity shall vote viva voce."

Mr. Landis moved an amendment striking out the words *fifty thousand* inhabitants, which he supported in some brief remarks.

Mr. Hopkins was opposed to the present provision in the Constitution, believing that the ballot was not only a miserable failure, but a miserable farce, notwithstanding the denial of the gentleman from Erie, (Judge Walker.)

Mr. MacConnell was opposed to the whole matter. If it was sent to the people of Allegheny saddled with this obnoxious, injurious and unrighteous provision, the Constitution would be voted down almost unanimously.

Mr. J. W. F. White did not discuss this question on party grounds at all. He discussed it in the interest of honesty and justice and for the best interests of Pennsylvania, and he felt it his duty to stand up and defend the right and the old system of voting.

Mr. Howard believed that every rogue, "repeater" and "rounder" favored the secret ballot, and that no honest man would refuse to vote an open ticket.

Mr. Alricy said that a few days among his constituents had satisfied him that they were almost unanimously antagonistic to the change proposed by the Committee. They believed the secret ballot to be their protection, and they were unwilling to surrender the right.

Mr. John Price Wetherill thought that much time had been wasted in talking about frauds in Philadelphia. Fraud is not confined in this city. It exists everywhere.

Mr. Struthers felt that the committee's proposition was likely to be more productive of evil than of good. He had never heard of any desire to change the system of ballot until he came to this Convention. He would check to all frauds, but a change of the ballot would not prevent them.

Mr. Struthers spoke at some length on the subject, and forcibly presented his views, being most attentively listened to by the Convention, many members gathering close to his desk.

The question came up on the amendment of Col. Boyd, which was not agreed to.

A number of amendments and substitutes were offered and voted down, previous to the hour of one o'clock. Among them was one by Mr. Purviance, to the effect that in Allegheny "that every elector should have his photograph placed upon the outside of the ticket voted," which caused immense merriment, and as it was being carried, Mr. Darrell withdrew it.

The vote was then taken on the section, which was lost. Ayes, 39; nays 51.

SEC. 3. That electors shall in all cases, except for treason and felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, was passed.

SEC. 4. Giving to electors of this Commonwealth, in actual military service, the right of suffrage in elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of elections, was also passed.

SEC. 5. That the Legislature shall enact a uniform law for the registration of electors, but no electors shall be deprived of the right to vote by reason of not being registered," was taken up and discussed without coming to a vote, when on motion the Committee rose, and the Convention adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Saw-Dust Swindlers Threatening Assassination—Colfax and the Credit Mobilier—The New Charter Denounced by Mayor Havemeyer.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1873.

The New Charter.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy last evening, a letter was read from Mayor Havemeyer, denouncing the new charter, and saying that if it be passed, it will inaugurate the worst system of government which this city has yet known.

The Central Committee last evening endorsed the proposed new charter.

Colfax and the Credit Mobilier.

The *Post* has this forenoon special from Washington: In regard to Colfax there is some additional evidence of a most positive character that Ames, in conversation with gentlemen other than Crouse, on the evening of the same day, or that of the day following that on which Colfax first testified before the Poland Committee, after the holiday recess, did say that Colfax's testimony was substantially correct, and that the only point upon which they differed was in regard to still owing Colfax the five hundred dollars paid as subscription to Credit Mobilier stock. Ames said that his memory was clear that he had returned this money and that the account between them was closed without receiving dividends whatever on the stock.

More Trouble for Tammany.

New indictments have been found against the leaders of the old Tammany ring, based on newly discovered facts, which, it is said, can be easily proved. Bench warrants for the arrest of the indicted persons have not yet reached the sheriff's office.

Forging a Mother-in-Law's Name

Samuel S. Robinson, the stock broker, who recently lost in speculations, was charged with forging the name of his mother-in-law, yesterday, before Police Justice Dowling. Robinson's mind is supposed to have become impaired.

Saw-Dust Swindlers Threatening Assassination.

Assistant United States Attorney Tenicke has been threatened with assassination if he continues the prosecution of saw-dust swindlers, another of whom was to-day held for bail in $5,000.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

A Man Drawn Feet Foremost Between Iron Rollers.

The New York *World* says it is scarcely ever within the province of a newspaper to chronicle a more sickening accident than that which happened to James Milligan, who was drawn feet foremost through two massive iron rollers only three and a half inches apart and which are used in flattening bars of steel for the plates of saws. Mr. Milligan was employed as blacksmith's helper in the steel rolling mill of Wheeler, Madden & Clemson at Newberg, N. Y. On Monday he was climbing upon a board laid across rods near the rollers. In order to place a position a wrench which is used to regulate the space through which the heated steel and iron are passed, when the board suddenly tipped, causing him to fall. His feet struck upon the steep side in front of the rollers, which were revolving at the rate of sixty times a minute, and were instantly caught between them. The poor fellow had only time to utter the single cry of "Oh!" while his body, feet foremost, was being drawn through a space of only three and a half inches. Hardly a second had elapsed before the body was a shapeless mass of flesh, blood, bones and clothes, presenting as it did, the most horrible and sickening sight that eyes could look upon. It dropped from the rollers a limp and quivering mass, and when straightened out covered a space of ground that two men would occupy. Not a whole or perfect bone remained in the body, and many bones were protruding through the flesh and clothing at different places. The head was a fearful sight to look upon. It had gone through the rollers face upwards, and it came out completely flattened and partially turned. Flowing from the smashed skull were the brains and blood in a stream sickening to behold. Strong-minded, able-bodied men were horrified and hardly able to stand and look at the scene, which really beggars description. His comrades who witnessed the terrible affair were struck dumb with awe, and rendered almost motionless and as silent as the corpse before them, except when questioned. The deceased served three years in the late war, was about thirty-three years old, and leaves a wife and two little children in moderate circumstances.

OIL ITEMS.

THERE are two wells on the Fee Farm, near Franklin, which are pumping sixty barrels daily, each.

A WELL has been struck on the Galloway Farm, near Franklin, which is pumping fifty barrels daily. Epley, Dale & Co., are the owners.

MR. G. W. DIMMICK is the fortunate owner of a new well, struck on the Blaney Farm, near Fairview, which is now pumping sixty barrels a day. When first struck, it commenced to flow.

IT is said that S. D. Karns, of Parker's Landing, has a production of 1,100 barrels per day. This is income enough for one man.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Prospects of the Supplemental Local Option Bill.

ATTEMPTS TO KILL IT BY DELAY.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Smash the Philadelphia Ring.

PROPOSITION TO REMOVE THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

The Coal Men and the Coal Measurement Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1873.

Local Option and its Prospects.

The House to-day resolved to adjourn from to-morrow afternoon until Monday evening, in order to give the committees on the conference on the appropriation bill an opportunity to visit Wilkesbarre, and take certain testimony necessary to their investigation. As these committees include about thirty members of the House, the propriety of an adjournment is apparent. They will have a good time up in the anthracite region, and all sorts of hospitalities have been tendered for their Saturday and Sunday enjoyment. Pending the discussion on the adjournment over until Monday, Mr. Mahon endeavored to get the House to face the music on the supplemental Local Option law, but it was of no avail. On a yea and nay vote there will be an undoubted majority for it, when the record will stare them in the face, are yet anxious for its defeat, if this can be done by indirect means. They have two classes of constituents to satisfy: the temperance interest and the rum power, and if they can get through the session with whisky on one shoulder and cold water on the other, without endangering their popularity at home, they will be perfectly happy. A majority of the members of the Philadelphia delegation will insure them the cold shoulder of the all-powerful beer and whisky influence at the primaries. Opposition from it may give them trouble from the temperance people when they come up for re-election. It is a very awkward sort of a split stick. Of course this don't apply to our Allegheny county representatives; those bold, brave men are not to be deterred in their duty by any such considerations. They are manfully, manfully, and inexquisitively determined in their determination to permit future circumstances to determine their course. No humbug there. It is gratifying in this connection to know that our city representatives, no matter what may be the crooked ways of others, are alive to the responsibilities of the hour. Brave boys!

An Attempt to Smash the Philapelphia Ring.

Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, who sometimes reminds me of an infuriated bull in a china shop, by the destructive way with which he occasionally goes for ring crockery, made a vigorous effort in the House to-day, to break up the Philadelphia ring, of which Speaker Elliott is the Republican head and Sam Josephs of the Democratic. It was unsuccessful, but none the less deserves mention. It is necessary to explain that under the constitution of the State, when bills are presented by members or received by the Governor, the Speaker refers them to such committees as he deems proper. If a member or a half dozen members are dissatisfied with the reference—for it generally involves the fate of the bill—they can appeal from the Speaker's reference by a two-third vote. A bill may be sent by the Speaker to a particular committee in order to kill it, and this, it is alleged, is often done. Appeals are generally one of two ways of disposing of it; one is to smother the bill, and the other to report it adversely, when a two-third vote is required to take it up.

Mr. Mahon's move to-day was for the adoption of a new rule, which would permit a majority of the House, at their discretion, to refer a bill to any committee desired. He showed that under the present system, the third local appeal that if a male citizen of the State, after a full and fair presentation of the case, shall insert in the new constitution a provision abrogating the rights of female citizens, such act will put a stamp of deliberate tyranny upon the new government.

A Horrible Accident.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—This morning David Randall, an employe of the Fall Iron Works in New Albany, while in the act of coupling a shaft which drives the nail machine, got his coat tail caught in the coupling, and was drawn around the shaft with such terrible velocity that his boots were thrown off and his clothing almost entirely stripped from his body. As soon as the engine could be stopped he was released. The flesh was torn from the bone on the right arm and on the left leg below the knee, and the face and head badly bruised.

The Late Explosion.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

SEWICKLEY, February 7th, 1873.

I notice that Mr. Jones, in closing his testimony regarding the late explosion, says he thinks it was caused by the sudden generation of superheated steam in some unexplained manner. Allow me to suggest that soot accumulated on the upper part of the boiler and in the flues may have taken fire, unobserved. This would cause an immense amount of superheated steam to be generated in a very short space of time, and would very naturally seem to have been the cause of the explosion. HENRY H. BLAKE.

Pure Liquors and Where to Obtain Them.

Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, wine and liquor importers and dealers, No. 57 Second avenue, offer the following specialties:

Old Monongahela Whisky,
Fine Wheat Whisky,
Genuine Bourbon Whisky,
Irish and Scotch Whisky,
Fine French Brandy,
Pure Jamaica Rum,
Malaga Wine,
Maderia Wine,
Old Port Wine,

Best Holland Gin,
New England Rum,
Black Berry Brandy,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods are all of the very finest brands and warranted to be pure and free from any adulterations, and are from such account generally recommended by physicians for medical purposes. The firm sell at very reasonable prices, and we commend them to the patronage of our readers as in every way worthy their confidence.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1873.

☞AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 10th day of January inst., the Board of Directors were instructed to call a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Corporation should be dissolved. In accordance with their action, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders and Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO. will be held at the Banking House of Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, on the 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine whether or not, the construction of said Bridge should be abandoned, and the Corporation dissolved; and if the question be decided affirmatively, then to take such action as may be necessary for the final dissolution of the Corporation. Every subscriber to the Stock is earnestly requested to be present.

By order of the Board of Directors.

fe20:3t28 D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO., No. 90 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1873.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company to elect a Board of Directors, and for other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, on

MONDAY, MARCH 3d,

AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

fe17:3t25 WM. LOEFFLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

E. H. SMITH, Inspector.

fe20 3t29

OFFICE NORTH CLIFF MINING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1873.

☞A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "North Cliff Mining Company of Michigan" will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

fe20:3t30 H. HOLDSHIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1873.

☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

fe20:3t24 JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

A NEW CHROMO, ENTITLED THE

New Recruits

Given to each customer by

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

fe21:3t31 80 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

CLOVER HONEY IN GLASS JARS, just received and for sale at the Grocery Depot of fe21:3t32 E. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water st.

WASHINGTON, PA.

The Allingham Homicide Case.

THE PROCEEDINGS OPENED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

An Immense Number of Witnesses.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 9, 1873.

The Allingham homicide began to-day. Yesterday was consumed in empannelling a jury, and the District Attorney, on the part of the Commonwealth, opened the case this morning. But three witnesses have been examined by the prosecution. It is thought that the case will last at least one week. The prosecution have about fifty and the defense about eighty witnesses. There have been thus far no new developments. A strong fight will be made on behalf of Briceland. The Commonwealth is represented by District Attorney Baird and Messrs. Richardson and Good, of Wheeling, and the prisoner by Crummie & Patterson and Geo. O. Jones, of Washington. The case excites a great deal of interest here.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—River 42 feet; rising slowly. Departed—Andy Baum, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Nick Longworth, New Orleans. Cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—Arrived—John Kyle and Kellogg, New Orleans. Departed—Joe Kinney, Vicksburg; Continental and Future City, New Orleans; Victory and Babbage, Pittsburgh; City of Chester, Memphis. River falling slowly. A good deal of ice passed here since last night. Navigation resumed to Alton, and the river probably open to the mouth of the Illinois and above; froze sharply last night, and weather cold to-day.

MEMPHIS 19.—Clear, warm and spring-like. River rising steadily. Arrived—James Parker Cincinnati. Departed—Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Allen, Ouachita river; Tom Sherlock, Sharp McDonald and Henry Ames, New Orleans; Mary Boyd, White river.

CAIRO, February 19.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis, noon. Departed—Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Harry Johnston, New Orleans, 4. River risen 2 feet 5 inches, and is 37 feet above low water. Mercury 46.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St. Louis. Departed—Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Jennie Howell, Arkansas river. Clear and warm.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 19.—Clear and cloudy alternately. Mercury 35 to 44. River risen one foot; rising very slowly; full of heavy drift. Up—Quickstep, 4 A. M.; Allegheny Belle, 1 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3; Grey Eagle, 4. Business small. Departed—Ad. Hays.

NASHVILLE, February 19.—River falling slowly as far up as Huntsville. Weather pleasant and partially clear. Arrived—John A. Bransford, Upper Cumberland; Silver Thora, Evansville; Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Silver Thread, Evansville.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—River risen six inches since morning; sixteen feet in canal; fourteen feet in chute; seventy-two feet bridge space. Clear and pleasant; slightly cooler. Business fair. Arrived—Brilliant, Ironton; Bernard, Pittsburgh. Departed—Warner and barges, Cincinnati; Ed. Hobbs and barges, Tennessee river; Brilliant, Ironton. Wolf & Baldwin, of New Albany, have sold to W. G. Gaines, of Bowling Green, the steamer B. T. Duval for $4,000—one-half cash, the balance in four months. The Watson's, Horner's and Bigley's coal boats are being towed over the falls. The Cowan is taking her tow over.

Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention.

TOLEDO, February 19.—At to-day's session of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention, letters were read from Julia Ward Howe, Gerritt Smith, Parke Pillsbury and other officers of the State Association. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and accepted. The first holds that the right to vote is a personal right inherent in every citizen, and that any abridgement thereof is tyranny; the second pledges the Association to work for the removal from the State Constitution of the provision denying the franchise to women; the third declares that if a male citizen of the State, after a full and fair presentation of the case, shall insert in the new constitution a provision abrogating the rights of female citizens, such act will put a stamp of deliberate tyranny upon the new government.

A Horrible Accident.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—This morning David Randall, an employe of the Fall Iron Works in New Albany, while in the act of coupling a shaft which drives the nail machine, got his coat tail caught in the coupling, and was drawn around the shaft with such terrible velocity that his boots were thrown off and his clothing almost entirely stripped from his body. As soon as the engine could be stopped he was released. The flesh was torn from the bone on the right arm and on the left leg below the knee, and the face and head badly bruised.

The Late Explosion.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

SEWICKLEY, February 7th, 1873.

I notice that Mr. Jones, in closing his testimony regarding the late explosion, says he thinks it was caused by the sudden generation of superheated steam in some unexplained manner. Allow me to suggest that soot accumulated on the upper part of the boiler and in the flues may have taken fire, unobserved. This would cause an immense amount of superheated steam to be generated in a very short space of time, and would very naturally seem to have been the cause of the explosion. HENRY H. BLAKE.

Pure Liquors and Where to Obtain Them.

Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, wine and liquor importers and dealers, No. 57 Second avenue, offer the following specialties:

Old Monongahela Whisky,
Fine Wheat Whisky,
Genuine Bourbon Whisky,
Irish and Scotch Whisky,
Fine French Brandy,
Pure Jamaica Rum,
Malaga Wine,
Maderia Wine,
Old Port Wine,

Best Holland Gin,
New England Rum,
Black Berry Brandy,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods are all of the very finest brands and warranted to be pure and free from any adulterations, and are from such account generally recommended by physicians for medical purposes. The firm sell at very reasonable prices, and we commend them to the patronage of our readers as in every way worthy their confidence.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and allow-ing[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Rare Offer.

We will send the

$4.50 for 50c. LADIES' OWN MAGAZINE

(Price $2 a year,) three months on trial, and a pair of pictures, a superb chromo and a steel engraving, worth $4, all for 50c. Object to introduce our popular magazine and get agents for it. The Magazine is so Large and Fine, and its premium pictures so beautiful, agents make $5 to $10 a day.

M. C. BLAND & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

fe20:3t30

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RASNER & DINGER,

Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental

Galvanized Iron Cornices,

WINDOW CAPS, &C.,

TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING,

No. 16 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Work done in any part of the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. fe7:3t26

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The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
The Cheapest Stock.

OIL CLOTHS.

The Richest Designs,
The Brightest Colors,
The Best Goods.

Window Shades, Mattings, Stair Rods.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

BROOM HANDLES.
30,000 No. 1;
20,000 No. 2;
5,000 Painted, in store for sale by
E. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water st.

BROOM CORN—750 BALES, ALL grades, in store and for sale by fe20:3t32 E. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water Street.

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

W

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114½@114¾.

JUDGE SHERMAN makes, what on its face seems a very clear and fair explanation of his connection with the repeal of the business tax by Congress, showing that he used no influence either with Senator Sherman or General Garfield, and that he received no fee. If no rebutting testimony is brought forward, his statement will meet every reasonable expectation.

THE LETTER or memorial to be forwarded by the manufacturers and miners to the several members of the Legislature, tersely and cogently states the issue now made up in regard to the taxation of capital employed in industries. We have frequently pointed out the burdensome nature of these taxes. While it is true that large demands will be made on the resources of the treasury of the State during the current year, this affords no argument against the reduction asked, so long as a surplus of more than two millions can be applied annually to reducing the State debt. The important consideration, however, is to be found in the fact that the State Treasury is actually interested in the promotion of industries. The more rapidly wealth is accumulated, the larger the income to the State from taxes to which no objection has or will be made. But in placing complex taxes on industry the State represses the accumulation of wealth, hinders the flow of capital toward us, and thus injures its own prosperity. It is the old idea of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. Singularly enough, there is a wide disparity between our profession and practice in this particular. Pennsylvania is celebrated for the vigor with which it insists on a protective policy,—which requires the general government to forego tariff revenues on certain articles in order to build up home industry.

IT IS worthy of notice that there are several railroad jobs before Congress, which may be very urgently pressed as the session draws near its close. One of these is the Little Cottonwood Railroad Company of Utah, and another is the Kansas and Colorado Railroad Company, which seeks the privileges and franchises given the Union Pacific road by section third of the acts 1864 and 1866. Still another is, "to revive, amend and extend so much of the act of August 11, 1856, as relates to the railroad from Brandon, in the State of Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico." There is a very large and valuable land steal in this. The "Great Southern Railroad Company" claims the right of way through Florida for a railroad and telegraph. This is evidently a scheme to get control of the public lands without returning an equivalent. The last in the list is Elyton, Corinth and Tennessee River Railroad. The road is not located definitely, but is to run from the southeast to the northwest one hundred and thirty miles in the State of Alabama. This company asks several privileges, among which is to buy the land for ten miles each side of the road at the price charged when the lands were withdrawn by the Government. This is the snake in the bill, for while the charter may become invalid in five years, if the road is not built, this does not apply to the right of purchase, by the company, of the lands at the old Government price. The danger from these steals will be particularly great in the closing days of the session of Congress.

IT SEEMS very probable that the report of the Poland Committee will result in nothing practical, beyond the exposures it has made, and the warning these contain to Congress to be careful hereafter, in the bestowal of its land grant favors. It is quite certain that the Democratic members will make a strong fight against Brooks' expulsion, and as a two-thirds vote is necessary to expel, will probably carry their point. Few seem to care much about Ames, but if Brooks goes free, Ames will probably, also. There are two influences which will favor the retention of the members specially singled out by the Committee—the fact that there are several others in the same boat with them—as guilty or innocent as they; and party considerations. Brooks is a prominent representative man in his party, gentlemanly in appearance, of scholary culture, and is possessed of considerable party influence. His expulsion would be felt as a direct reflection on the party itself. Consequently every Democrat in Congress, (and several Republicans in all probability,) will be decidedly opposed to his being punished. The debate on Tuesday next promises to be exceedingly bitter, and will be largely participated in, and if nothing better can be done, fillibustering may be resorted to, or separate resolutions to impeach Mr. Colfax, or to expel other members mixed up in the Credit Mobilier business, may be brought up. In various ways the expulsion of those attainted by the Committee's report can be fought off. We, therefore, have little faith in the idea that any expulsion will take place. Yet the investication and reports are not without their value. The attention of the country is drawn to the subject, and the doings of Congress, in reference to land grants and subsidies of various kinds, will be more closely watched than has been the case heretofore. In this much we will be thankful—not that we under-estimate the importance of the crime committed by some, or the weakness shown by other members of Congress relative to this affair.

AS THE plan and purpose of President Grant's southern trip become known, it is seen to be a very important event. It is not meant as a pleasure tour, but is designed to put him in possession of accurate information as to the condition and desires of the South. He will seek interviews with the people in the various cities at which he may stop, and will not be under the control of the politicians. He desires the thorough pacification of the South, and proposes to so adapt his future policy to this end, that there shall be no occasion for ill-feeling between that section and the North. He also desires to ascertain, so far as he can, what is needed for the material development of the South, in order that he may take measures intelligently to aid the several States that may be in need of assistance. In this, and various other ways, the President is evidently preparing to give the country the best administration it has ever enjoyed. The experience and independence gained during the past four years, are to be thoroughly utilized in the future; and those who know the practical sagacity of the President, and his aptitude for learning the wishes and feelings of the people, anticipate very important developments during the next four years. His past administration, rightly viewed, was a wonderful success—but rather in keeping away hindrances and evils, than in any forward movement. The long-standing boundary dispute, the Alabama question, the evils of the old-time Indian policy, and those of political appointment were removed—the whole comprising a very important series of benefits to the country. These obstacles out of his path, and the President evidently purposes to devote his attention to the internal development of the country, thus linking his name with great and beneficent public works of permanent value. As a preliminary to this, he seeks the thorough pacification of the country—the development of an era of good feeling between the people. In place of sitting at Washington, and depending on politicians' representations, he proposes to mingle with the people of the several States, and learn by personal contact and conversation their views and feelings. Already, we have intimations that he will be cordially received, a fact which promises the entire success of the projected visit.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

Governor Hartranft is rapidly resolving whatever distrust may have been felt by any portion of the people of the State, as to his capacity and integrity, into a feeling of certainty that he is the right man in the right place. It gives us infinite pleasure to express this belief, as we are persuaded it will the people to accept it, when they come to fully appreciate the general policy of the State administration, of which we have had within a week some very strong indications.

The action of the Governor in regard to the bill giving the Pennsylvania Railroad power to increase its capital stock and issue mortgage bonds, without limit or restriction whatever, is a case in point. Setting aside all discussion as to the policy of such an extraordinary grant of powers, investing an already mammoth corporation with the attributes of a supreme sovereignty, if this bill had become a law it would have weakened the securities of the company held by the State, in payment for the public works—amounting to nine millions of dollars—just in proportion as the company increased its capital stock and bonded indebtedness. In the present management of the road, as we have already stated in these columns, possibly there was no fear of the powers asked for being abused, but no one can tell what the future may have in store, or deny the possibility that even this Railroad Company may be captured by pirates, as others have been. The race of Thomsons and Scotts, who have so successfully developed and extended it, is by no means immortal, and, with the changes that time hides in the future, they may be succeeded by a class to whom it would be wanton recklessness to intrust the illimitable powers granted by the original railroad bill. Governor Hartranft, in demanding that these powers should be restricted, showed a proper regard for the financial interests of the State, (involved in the indebtedness to it by the Railroad Company), as well as a statesmanlike appreciation of the dangers of the powers asked for by the Company, if they should unfortunately fall into the hands of unscrupulous foreign speculators, with no interests in common with the State or its people. The Governor did not seek to make capital by his disapproval of the bill. He courted no conflict with the Railroad Company, but it was so well assured of his views and determination, if pressed to a decision, that the bill was withdrawn from the hands of the Executive, and amended so as to make it conform to his judgment of what was expedient and safe. In this quiet and determined action, the Governor has settled many doubts, and it will inspire the people with a confidence in him that will materially promote the success of his administration. We are glad that he has been tested by the most powerful influence in the State, and has met it bravely and loyally.

In the veto of a local bill, sent to the Legislature a few days ago, we have an indication of Governor Hartranft's administrative policy in dealing with a most pernicious class of special legislation, that we also cordially indorse. True, the bill was of no special account one way or the other; it merely proposed to relieve the borough of Connellsville from the operations of a general law that applied to all other boroughs in the State, requiring the election of certain borough officers on the cumulative plan of voting. But the principle involved was a most pernicious one, and the Governor, in a brief message, pointed out his objections. If the law is a bad one, do not let it apply to a single borough; but if its provisions are wise and salutary, let its operations be general. That is the correct doctrine. It will make our laws and people more homogeneous; stop an important branch of Legislative axe-grinding; and prevent abuses certain to follow any departure from the principle laid down by the Governor.

We hope General Hartranft will persevere as he has set out. Next winter we anticipate relief from many of the evils that flow from bad legislation at Harrisburg, through the restrictions of an amended Constitution, but until then we must rely on his vigorous use of the veto power. He has the right to require the Legislature to reconsider its action—in fact it is his *duty* to do so—on all questions of doubtful constitutionality, or that seem to contain the germ of public dangers. True, it is a one man power, but when exercised in the interest of the people, it becomes the highest and noblest prerogative of the executive.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF COOLIE LABOR.

Beaver Falls seems likely to grow into prominence as the result of the recent Chinese importations. Various phases of the coolie question are being brought under discussion, not the least important of which is that developed by the Chicago *Tribune*. It argues that where the importation of large bodies of Chinamen is apt to affect the morals or civilization of a community, this is a reason why they should not be allowed employment. The following embraces its own statement of the case:

"Chinamen have the same right to come into the United States and engage themselves in work, at such prices as they may desire, that is enjoyed by the African, the Irishman, the German, and every other man of whatever race, color or nativity he may be. But it is a mistake, commonly made by those who look at the Chinese problem from this standpoint, to suppose that this statement comprehends the whole case. There is another axiom equally well defined. No corporation has the right to introduce an element into civilized society which has a tendency to break down the civilization of the community into which it is introduced. Government and civilization are of twin growth and mutual dependence. If it is one of the main purposes of civilization to provide good government, it is the highest duty of Government to protect civilization. As a demonstrated nuisance is abated for the protection of the public health, so every relic of barbarism must be rooted out for the benefit of civilization. As it would be a social crime to force the society of ignorant and depraved people upon an educated and cultivated person, so it would be a political crime to discourage skill and good citizenship by placing incompetency and vagabondism upon an equal footing, in any community.

This rather abstract and theoretical view of Political Economy reads well in the books, and in extreme cases is well enough in practice, but to apply it as a rule argues an immense weakness in our boasted civilization. If a community of a thousand is to be decivilized by one hundred heathen Chinese, it argues but small resistive power in the civilization of the thousand. We remember hearing several grave theologians debating, several years ago, the danger to Christianity of certain Chinese joss houses erected on the Pacific coast. It looked to them as though they were carrying the missionary war right into our midst. Generally, we have faith that there is enough moral stamina in any well established American community to resist the encroachments of the Celestials. The trouble is, they take employment from the hands, and bread from the mouths of the American workmen. And we contend, if they are Coolies, and the contracts were made in China, they can be legally annulled.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your correspondent "Justice," in yesterday's paper, appears to have awakened from a Rip Van Winkle sleep of *forty years*, and is exercised with a holy horror that men shall to-day demand more for digging coal than he paid for coal delivered when he "commenced housekeeping in 1833."

But little in his article merits attention or reply. He asks if "it is not true that the very men who make the most noise about the Chinese are themselves to blame for their advent among us." I reply to this, *No!* A slur is cast upon Irish, Welsh and English, and "to some extent" American mechanics, because of their demands for fair wages and reasonable hours. I do not justify many unreasonable demands and more foolish strikes of inconsiderate workmen, nor do I judge trades unions as of any real benefit to the laboring class. I wish to say here, that none of these were in any way responsible for the introduction of Chinese labor by the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company. When the Beaver Falls cutlery was erected, the Harmony Society was not chief owner. They possessed an interest, but not a controling one. The Superintendent employed by the Company was a practical workman, though somewhat lavish in his expenditures. As a result the stock was not remunerative. At the death of the Superintendent another was employed, and it is said the Company still lost money, though Mr. Mason, the Superintendent, contradicts this statement. When the Harmony Society became chief owners of the stock, the Superintendency was again removed, and a person entirely ignorant of the manufacture of cutlery was put in control. "When the cat is away the mice will play" is an old adage and true, and it is also true that any class of operatives will take advantage of ignorant or unskilled superintendency. The result was another loss to the concern, all accounted for (?) by *high wages*. Be it known that no "strike" of workman occurred and no demands for higher wages were made while these things were transpiring. The loss of these years I am informed was considered as so much capital invested and dividends thereupon expected. With the introduction of cheap labor, at this present writing, I have nothing to do. I am not concerned whether the Cutlery Company has or has not a right to employ Chinamen. My simple duty is to defend innocent men who now protest against what they deem an unjust attempt of capital to compel competition with labor, employed at starvation prices, to any except Chinamen and *brutes*, for no Christian or civilized man can labor at these wages, keep and educate his family in a Christian manner.

"Justice" says: "The man who labors at a useful calling deserves liberal wages, such as will enable him to raise and educate his family, and acquire a freehold." Will "Justice" inform the laboring man through your columns what he calls liberal wages?" Speak it out, my dear sir, in words that cannot be misunderstood. *Forty years ago* "Justice," if he labored at all, probably labored for *fifty cents* a day. Will he now consider this sum "liberal?"

JUSTICE No. 2.

FAYETTE FARMERS' CLUB.

Address by Hon. John Gilfillan on "The Coming Boy"—How to Keep Farmers' Boys at Home—"Give the Boys a Chance."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

OAKDALE, February 11th, 1873.

The Fayette Farmers' Club is "still afloat," and characterized by that thoroughly live condition which has thus far marked its career. The exhibition of farm implements and produce, which it gave last Spring, was an achievement of much merit. This coming Spring the club anticipates having a plowing match, for which we bespeak the patronage of all, *county politicians included*, as usual. On different occasions the club has availed itself of the eloquence of outsiders, and on Monday evening, February 10th, we listened to an able address delivered before it by Hon. John Gilfillan. His subject was not "The Coming Woman," but "The Coming Boy." It was both appropriate and good, and was ably handled. We know of many boys who would willingly have labored hard and long to have brought their parents within hearing of the speaker, if there were hopes of their being impressed with the solid truths that were poured forth. He first spoke of the necessity of "our boys" having a good education, and claimed they *ought* to have it, *must* have it, and those who are, in the future, to fill important positions on the arena of usefulness, *will* have it. After having spoken at some length on this he glanced over the defects of our common schools, and then spoke of the necessity of encouraging the boys, all or them, to remain at home. The oldest boy, he said, if shrewd, and if he manifested an aptitude to appropriate the property of others to his own use, should not on this account, be encouraged to study law. The second, because he seems to have but little conscience and exhibits a desire to "cut and slash" at everything with which he comes in contact, should not for this reason be molded into a doctor, by from ten to eighteen months' training. And the third, he should not be fashioned into a preacher without regard to whether he is sufficiently talented to make a good one. In families where such is the case, and the parents are fortunate enough to have another boy, he is to be kept at home, to do heavy drudgery in order to save the expense of employing aid, taught to envy his brothers of their pleasure, and good clothes, and thus disgusted with farming before he reaches the years of manhood.

Farmers should strive to have all their boys remain at home; they should encourage them, giving them an interest in the products of the farm, allowing them a share in the stock, etc.; should permit them to know how all the business of the farm is transacted, and to do a portion of it. Home should be made attractive by furnishing the house and ornamenting the surroundings. Make it a place of pleasure and enjoyment, abandon the old custom of living in the kitchen, even in muddy weather; move into the parlor and live there the entire year. Have company at your house, teach the boys to go into society and not to avoid a social dance, or an innocent game. The old constitution under which farmers raised grain, cattle and fancy sheep must be abolished and a new one adopted under which more vegetables shall be raised and farming made more remunerative. After touching on the importance of keeping our Continent the American Continent as long as possible, and of the prevention of our being eradicated by foreigners, he cautioned the farmers to "give the boys a chance" and to make them feel that "there is no place like home," and brought his remarks to a close.

His discourse was much appreciated by all present, as was evinced by a hearty vote of thanks.

The club has reason to feel flattered with the success that has crowned all its undertakings. For it we bespeak a prosperous future. K.

MODOC INDIANS.

An Interesting Review of Their Depredations.

The recent exploits of the Modoc Indians against the forces sent to battle with them sufficiently prove that they are "a warlike race," but as considerable has been said about their peaceful disposition, a few facts from their record may prove interesting to our readers.

The history of their depredations and massacres begins with the year 1846, when warriors of the tribe killed one white man at a place in their country now known as "Bloody Point." In the summer of 1847 they murdered a man named Garrison, forty miles east of Goose Lake, and soon afterward cut off and massacred a party of twenty-eight persons at Bloody Point. In 1849 they cut off and murdered a party of eighteen persons near Wright's, or Tule Lake. In 1851, near Lost river, murdered F. Tewilligar, Chas. Smith and Reason Haines. In August, 1852, at and near Bloody Point, they killed Mr. Coats, John Ormsby, James Long, Felix Mortin, Mr. Wood and 34 other persons, names unknown. In January, 1854, this same tribe massacred Hiram Rubin and Westley Mayden near Lost river. June 15th, same year, they killed Daniel Gage on Siskiyou Mountain and captured a train with goods. August 19, 1854, at Gravelly Ford, they murdered W. A. Perry, Geo. Lake, E. B. Cantrell, Jno. Crittenden, John Badger, Alex. Sawyer, and a Mr. Woods. In September, in Rough River Valley, they kill Manville M. Keene and Mr. Stewart, and Calvin M. Field, Samuel M. Warner and John Cunningham on Siskiyou Mountain. In 1858, Felix Scott and seven others were murdered by them at Goose Lake, and Colonn's party for salt Lake was forced to turn back. In 1860, they murdered Eli Deedford, Samuel Probist, James Crow, S. F. Conger and J. Brown, near the Klamate lakes; and in July, 1861, killed Joseph Bailey, Samuel Evans and Edward Simms, and badly wounded John Sheppard.

Of course, this record does not show that the Modocs may not have had wrongs on their side, and that their murders were not the usual Indian way of taking revenge. Neither does it show that they have been culpable in the last few years and should not be treated with for a peaceable settlement, if possible, rather than exterminated. Still, the result given and the fact of their late desperate stand, show that they are more aggressive and brave than the common "Digger."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

ACCORDING to an official report, no epidemic disease has occurred on board any of the seven Atlantic emigrant steamship lines since 1865, nearly 1,500,000 passengers having been carried from that year to the present. The deaths among emigrants carried last year were at a rate rather less than fifteen per thousand per annum. In 1852 emigrants began to cross the Atlantic on steamers, and for some years afterwards the majority were still carried on sailing vessels. This state of affairs is now entirely changed, and during 1871 ninety-six per cent. of the total number of emigrants to North America were conveyed on steamers. The number of steerage passengers carried on steamers from Great Britain to North America during 1872 amounted to about 200,000, conveyed in 520 voyages, and averaging 385 to each voyage.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FLORIDA hasn't a penny in its treasury and owes nearly six millions dollars.

THE United States is the only great nation which has paid off any considerable portion of its debt within the last five years.

THERE were only about two hundred deaths by starvation in London, last year. How about those African subscription funds?

THE alligators in the Florida bayous are thawing out, and pickaninnies and calves have again commenced to mysteriously disappear.

THE second trial of Jesse Uppercu, charged with the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Wheat, in August last, in Baltimore, commenced on Monday.

A WISCONSIN singing-master is in arrest before the Bar of Neenah for flogging one of his young lady pupils, aged seventeen, with such severity as to break a hard-wood ruler on her person.

ONE of the most celebrated physicians of Philadelphia, it is said, eats two raw apples every evening before he retires to rest, and thinks they not only supply food to his brain, but keep the whole system in a healthy condition.

A MAGICIAN has been performing in Buffalo who cuts a man's head off, shows it around to the audience, *a la* John the Baptist's, and then returns it to the man, without any uncomfortable effect resulting to him from the temporary loss of the same.

THE body of one of the five missing Wilmington, N. C., pilots has been recovered. Their boat was swamped six miles from land two months ago, but the sea brought back his remains and revealed them on the beach within half a mile of his home.

JACOB MILLER, while cleaning a well on Joseph Wallace's premises, at Springfield, Ohio, on Monday, was instantly killed by a bucket full of mud falling on his head while being hoisted. The bucket dashed his brains out, caving in the whole upper portion of his head.

BY a surgical operation in Portsmouth, N. H., last week, a lady whose mouth has been firmly closed for five years, the jaws being immovable, and who has taken no nourishment except liquids sucked between her teeth, was relieved so that she now masticates her food.

MISFORTUNES, they say, never come singly. The *Swiss Times* says that recently, during a performance at the Scala Theatre, Milan, a ballet-girl was nearly burned to death, a *meddite* fell and broke her leg, a supernumerary fell dead, and one of the musicians became raving mad.

A YOUNG married woman, named Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, residing at Bluffton, Ind., was found dead at an early hour Monday morning, and it is supposed she committed suicide by poison whilst in a fit of jealousy. She has been at times during the past few months exceedingly jealous of her husband.

THE medical world on the other side of the Atlantic is somewhat excited over the success of a remarkable operation performed by a Dr. Joux, a Belgian police surgeon, on an apparently drowned man. The victim had been dead seemingly for three hours; but the doctor resuscitated him by placing three iron plates heated to a white heat over the vital parts in the upper part of the body.

AN Indiana lawyer agreed to divide with the man who occupied an adjoining office a cord of wood, if the man would carry it up-stairs and place it in the rooms. The man worked with alacrity until he had safely deposited his own half, and then was too weary to complete the job. The lawyer was compelled to procure the services of another man to enable him to keep from freezing.

THE Paris Chief of Police has recently issued an order that large tablets giving a general notion of how sick and wounded persons should be treated when physicians are not at hand, are to be suspended in all the police stations in the city, in order to prevent mistakes and guard against the danger of confounding the insensibility produced by apoplexy and kindred diseases with that of drunkenness.

GOVERNOR GROVER, of Oregon, has addressed a letter to the Modoc peace commissioners protesting against any action by which the crimes of the Modocs shall be condemned. He says that the people demand that the murderers be given up to the State authorities for trial and punishment, and that the rest be returned to the reservation. He says further that the project for a new reservation on Lost river ought not to be entertained.

THE President of the California Agricultural Society, Mr. Reed, estimates that it took last year 2,722,222 bushels of wheat, or one-eleventh of the entire crop, to pay for sacks, the expenditure for this purpose being $2,450,000. These are made of jute, imported from India and worked up in Scotland. Mr. Reed thinks that the rich bottom lands, especially in the southern portion of the State, will produce jute equal in quality and quantity to that of India.

A WOMAN who had been committed to jail in Baltimore as a common scold, while there fell desperately in love with a dashing looking young man incarcerated for larceny, and as soon as they were released, they hied them away to a minister and were made one. Their courtship had been carred on under difficulties. And their married bliss was of short duration, for in a few days the faithless bridegroom disappeared with $26 belonging to his trusting and now disconsolate spouse.

WE ARE apt to look upon the Hoosac tunnel as an engineering job of some magnitude, but there is another work of the kind in contemplation which, if completed, will reduce it to the second or third rank in point of size. The James river and Kanawha canal, now partially completed, is to pass under the Allegheny mountains, the proposed tunnel for the purpose being over eight miles in length. The engineers estimate the cost of the completion of the work at $37,000,000.

THERE is a document on exhibition in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, which is of some historical interest. It dates from the Black Hawk war of 1832, and is an order from the brigade inspector to supply "Captain Abram Lincoln's company" with thirty guns. A receipt for the arms is appended, signed by Abram Lincoln. The question, therefore, arises, "Was Lincoln's name originally Abram or Abraham? or was it Abram at first and Abraham afterward?"

AN awkward man was upon a jury in Maine recently. The case in court involved a claim for money for building a cellar, and the number of perches of stone used were specified. But this awkward man, as it chanced, knew something by experience about building stone walls, and this little item was not quite clear to him. So when the jury went out, he took his pencil and quietly ciphered a little while at the table, and then, in the most matter-of-fact way, told his fellow-jurors that, as he made it, there was enough stone put into those cellar walls to fill the cellar completely up, and have three or four perches of stone left, and he was puzzled to know where they put their potatoes and garden sass.

A SAD affliction is reported in a Madison family, a father and three children having died of small-pox, leaving only a heart-broken mother. Owing to the poverty of the family and the dread of the disease, no one could be found who was willing to assist Mrs. Walters in nursing and caring for the sick and dying. With her own hands and unaided, this woman cared for her dear ones while living, and when death brought them relief from their sufferings, the wife and mother performed the last sad duties before they were consigned to their final resting place. The attending physician, Dr. Lewis, was the only human being who entered the house during the entire sickness, nearly three weeks in duration.

TWO YEARS and six months in the Penitentiary is the sentence of Kaas and Siner, two of the six gamblers for whom Register of Wills, William M. Bunn, went bail. The others, with one exception, are still fugitives from justice. Reference had been made to the disdissured wife and children of one of the prisoners, and such an appeal always has its influence with the humane; but while Judge Allison has doubtless given it due weight, he did not fail to bear in mind the other fact, that the wives and children of the men enticed into the gambling dens and plundered of their money are also entitled to consideration. The sentence is just half what the law authorized, but will be all-sufficient if it is enforced to the end. All attempts to interfere with it should be discountenanced in the strongest terms. If this sentence be enforced without abatement by pardon, gambling, under the shield of "protection money," will soon be dead in Philadelphia. Kaas was a dangerous man to be abroad in this community and Siner was a disgrace to the city.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

1873. Feb. 13, 1873.

New Goods & Specialties

At 12½c. London Silk Plaids.
At 15c. Imperial Repp.
At 18½c. Striped Japs.
At 12½c. Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c. Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 50c. Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c. Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c. Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c. Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c. Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c. Black Alpacas—extra value.

Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.

Also, SOLE AGENT for Western Pennsylvania for the celebrated

BAZAR PATTERNS,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

AT

HORNE & CO.'S,

77 and 79

MARKET STREET,

FULL LINES OF

COTTON GOODS

JUST OPENED.

New Designs

IN PRINTS,

Of Popular Makes.

BLEACHED AND BROWN

Sheetings and Shirtings,

Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,

New Black Alpacas,

Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambrics.

Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices
Also large additions to stock of

Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Ruffings,
Shirt Fronts,
Corded Satins,
Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Braids,

And Small Trimmings generally.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Market Street,

ARE

OPENING DAILY

New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
And Small Wares,

At low prices. Some extra good bargains in

Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannel,
Waterproof,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Shawls, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79 Market Street,

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street,

Just received a splendid stock of

Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.

COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

Pianos and Organs.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS. FIRST CLASS.

The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs in the City.

Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents

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BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.

A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.

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IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS.

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

149 and 151 Wood Street.

Call and examine

Prices and Qualities

Before purchasing elsewhere.

79. 79.

R. A. HALL,

Human and Artificial Hair Goods

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residences, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

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MARSHALL & STEEL,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.

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GET THE BEST

Howe Standard,
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SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fire Arms. Scales repaired.

W. A. McCLURG,
86 Wood street.

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At 6¼c. Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c. Fast Colored Prints.
At 6½c. Bleached Muslins, short lengths
At 8½c. All Linen Crash.
At 12½c. Wide Huck Toweling.
At 12½c. extra good Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c. Heavy Unbleached Muslin.

Towels, Crashes,
Table Linens,
Turkey Tablings,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Wide Shirtings,
Cheviot Shirtings,
Ticking Checks, &c.

A full stock at low prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy

Country Blankets,

Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.

Also, a job lot of

WHITE QUILTS,

Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of

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Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,

Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.

ONE CASE 33-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished

Bleached Muslin

Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

NEW STOCK.

BOTTOM PRICES

Arbuthnot,

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239 AND 241

LIBERTY STREET.

SEAMLESS KIDS,

IN SPLENDID SHADES,

BLACKS, BROWNS,

SLATES, WHITES,

And a beautiful line of

OPERA SHADES,

In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 Fifth Avenue.

Muslin Underwear,

MARKED DOWN,

LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,

Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.

Macrum & Carlisle,

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETINGS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Have just received for the

FALL TRADE

An unusually attractive assortment of

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,

In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, and which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

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FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—

10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
3 cars Yellow Ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless Sacks.
1,000 India Sacks.
50 bbls Timothy and Clover Seed.

HITCHCOCK, McCURDY & CO.,
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STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want, the work to show for itself.

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGINES, from 8 to 50 horse power, always on hand.

General Repairing promptly attended to.

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ASH.

100 casks	Common Soda Ash:
25 "	Refined Soda Ash;
25 "	Pearl Ash;
10 "	Potash, for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD.

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At 37½c. White Skirts.
At 50c. Buff Skirts, stamped.
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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
UZ RUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
sat:d&3

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We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

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sep13

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Sells PUTS and CALLS on all active Stocks in the New York market. Quotations cheerfully furnished on application at his office. Privilege a specialty. Constant communication by telegraph with New York. Full information given at all times. Orders solicited.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1873. }

We have received a partial list of subscriptions made by the National Banks to the new funded loan. In the list we find the following subscriptions made by Pittsburgh banks:

Union National Bank	$ 103,600
Citizens' National Bank	101,000
Exchange National Bank	400,000
National Bank of Commerce	343,000
Tradesmen's National Bank	125,000
Total	$1,072,000

We suppose others of our banks made heavy subscriptions, but they are not included in the list received.

Our readers who are interested in the daily quotations of New York stocks, will have noticed the reduced quotations of Union Pacific. It is said that a clique in Washington have gone heavily "short" of the Stock, and to enable them to cover their contracts at a profit, have introduced a bill in Congress, to depress prices yet further. But by the time small holders are shaken out, and the public have discovered the bill to be a sham, the same clique will have gone "long" of the stock and be ready for a rise.

The New York *Times* says:

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and national, reporting through the clearing house for the week ending Saturday last, February 15, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the gold and currency balance in the New York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in loans	$2,418,300
Decrease in specie	2,574,460
Decrease in other legal tenders	2,329,400
Decrease in deposits	5,685,800
Increase in circulation	19,200

	Feb. 17, '73.	Feb. 8, '73.	Feb. 18, '72.
National Capital	$71,788,000	$71,288,000	$71,288,000
Local Capital	18,278,500	18,028,200	16,903,200
Total	$87,158,500	$85,316,200	$88,204,200
Legals	12,300,000	12,300,000	20,120,000
Gold and Gold Notes	19,660,400	19,035,400	18,461,000
Other Legal Tenders	2,329,400	2,329,400	1,646,000
Dep. with U. S. Treas.	217,407,200	220,209,200	214,618,400
Dep. with Clearing House	27,229,100	27,229,100	27,229,100
Tn Sundry	39,198,600	41,005,500	40,198,650

We subjoin the relative strength of the bank movement in respect to lawful money to deposits and circulation:

	Feb. 8, '73.	Feb. 15, '73.	Feb. 17, '72.
Deposits	$220,209,200	$214,413,400	$227,827,200
Circulation	27,229,600	27,239,800	28,149,200
Total	$247,438,800	$241,653,200	$255,976,400
Required per 25 ct.	$61,864,700	$60,413,300	$63,994,100
Actual banks	64,183,100	59,229,300	68,239,700
Excess	$2,318,400	$1,229,000*	$4,245,600
Rate of money	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.

* Deficiency.

The import entries in New York, embracing foreign dry goods and general merchandise, for the week past, were $11,364,368, against $7,-319,339 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce, other than gold and silver, were $5,357,750, against $4,039,-357 same week in 1871. The export of gold and silver, $759,80,2 against $154,750 same week in 1872. The customs, in gold, paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $4,089,757.

The gold value of the import entries of foreign merchandise at New York, exclusive of foreign specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official from the Custom House:

July	$36,024,381	Jan. 11	$ 5,348,106
August	42,562,129	Jan. 18	11,282,162
September	34,290,330	Jan. 25	10,106,308
October	30,686,752	Feb. 1	9,631,598
November	23,650,040	Feb. 8	5,929,842
December	26,925,204	Feb. 15	11,364,368
Jan. 4	5,286,904		
Total since July 4, 1872			$254,421,248
Same time previous year			235,782,429
Increase since July 1			$ 18,688,819

The currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods, including foreign goods re-exported from New York, since July 1, is as follows:

July	$20,660,088	Jan. 8	$ 3,513,906
August	19,464,143	Jan. 15	4,454,429
September	19,684,798	Jan. 22	4,586,333
October	23,124,749	Jan. 29	4,856,819
November	23,625,216	Feb. 5	5,611,700
December	21,441,220	Feb. 12	5,357,750
Jan. 1	4,107,280		
Total since July 1			$169,189,335
Same time previous year			148,026,957
Increase since July 1			$ 21,862,378
Gold, Feb. 15, 1873			114¾ @ cent.
Gold, Feb. 17, 1872			110¼ @ cent.

The New York *Shipping List* says "the continued financial pressure at a period when we are accustomed to look for an early money market, causes no little disappointment to borrowers, and is ascribed to various causes, prominent among which are mentioned the immense amount of amassed wealth wiped out by fire during the last year or two, and the unparalleled progress of railroads and other forms of internal improvement, many of which are as yet unproductive. The January dividend and interest disbursements have about all been re-invested, and yet the demand is sufficiently active to give employment to the available funds from all sources and at very full rates."

Our local money market to-day was not easy but rather close. The National banks are expecting a call for a statement, and are holding their funds well in hand in anticipation of it. Some of our banks, too, anticipate an increased demand for money during the next months, and are rather decreasing than increasing their lines.

In our insurance statement published last week, we did an unintentional injustice to the Allegheny Insurance Company. As we then stated, we compiled the statement from the published statements of the various companies, but it seems that there was an error made in printing the statement of this company, the printer making the losses in 1872 $36,489.60, in place of $26,489.60, the correct amount. With this corrected amount, the company suffered a loss of 63.69 per cent. of its income, in place of 87.87, before reported, and carried to 3.45 per cent. in place of deficiency, as before stated. We make this correction to remove all wrong impressions which may have been created by our former figures. We would not willingly injure any company, and can recommend the Allegheny as entirely reliable and worthy of all patronage.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	114¾	114¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	117	118¾
" —coupons		118¾
5-20—1865		115¾
5-20—1864	115¾	115¾
" 1865	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new	114¾	114¾
" 1867	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons	116¾	
10-40s	111¾	111
10-40s—coupons		114¾
7-30s—coupons	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	102¾
Erie	64¾	64¾
Iron Mountain	9	9
H. & St. J.	9⅝	
C. C. & I. C.	41¾	41⅝
St. Paul	32	32¾
Do. preferred	74	74
Michigan Southern	95¾	95¾
Do. Central	108¾	108
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	89
Rock Island	112¾	112¾
Fort Wayne	94	94
Adams Express	95¾	95¾
American Express	63¾	63¾
United States Express	76	76
Harlem	123	123

NEW YORK, February 19, 1873.

Money was very stringent at 1-32 to ¼ per cent. per day, with the bulk of the business at 1-16. The demand continued after three o'clock, and the latest loans were at ¼. Capital is difficult of access, even at the high rates. Sterling weak; 108¾@108¾. Gold was quiet and steady; 114¼@114¾, closing at 114¾@114¾. Loans 1@6 per cent. Clearings $71,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $94,000. Governments dull and steady. There is considerable comment on the acceptance of only one million by the Treasury, when there was an opportunity to buy five millions at or under par in gold. The million bonds at 65-100@113 85-100 will be paid for three-quarters in National Bank and the rest in legal tender notes. State securities dull; Tennessees better. Stock speculation was checked by the continued high rates for money, the recklessness of strikers at Washington and Albany, and prices are depressed, but not to a serious extent. Western Union was especially strong, and advanced from 89¾ to 93¾. The changes in the rest of the list were less than 1 per cent., and the decline was partially recovered late in the day, the market closing steady.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118¾; 5-20s '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115¾; do new '65s, 114¾; '67, 116¾; do '68s, 116¾; new 6s, 113¾; Ten-forties, 114¼. Currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94½; Tennessee old, 79¾; do new, 79¾; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 40; do new, 34.

STOCKS.—Canton 101; Western Union Telegraph 89¾; Quicksilver 44¾; Adams Express 95¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84½; American Merchants Express 58½; United States do 76; Pacific Mail 72¾; N. Y. Central 102¾; Erie 64¾; do preferred 79; Harlem 123; do preferred 126; Michigan Central 108; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 90¾; Northwestern 81; do preferred 90¾; Rock Island 112¾; New Jersey Central 103¾; St. Paul 52; do preferred 74; Wabash 42½; do preferred 85; Fort Wayne 93; Terre Haute 10; do preferred 40; Chicago & Alton 115½; do preferred 117; Ohio & Mississippi 46½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 93¾; Burlington & Quincy 118; Lake Shore 93¾; Panama 91½; Illinois Central 119; Del. Lack. & Westn 97½; Central Pacific 104½; Union 87½; Delaware & Lackawana 102¾; Hartford & Erie 9½; Bankers' Bills 108¾.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1873. }

CATTLE.

Trade up until to-day was rather quiet, and the market has not, nor is it likely to come up to the expectations that were entertained at the commencement of the week. After a pretty active day after the reception of the reports from New York and Philadelphia, both of which markets were reported a shade better, that cattle would soften up and rule 10@15c higher, but thus far these expectations have not been realized, and, as already intimated, it is not likely that they will be. The actual receipts for the week ended to be sold here, were comparatively light, but then there was a largely increased number of through cattle, which were reported on Monday, Tuesday alone, and this was not without its effect though indirectly it may be; when there is a big "run" of through stock, buyers are generally cautiously, and there is not much doubt that if it had not been for this, our market would be better than it is. There was 2,000 head of through cattle bought as yet for New York, nor is it likely that there will be; we understand that some of the heaviest New York buyers are buying the great bulk of their stock in Chicago for the present; this accounts for the increased number of through cattle, and at the same time it operates against this market by cutting down the demand. When there is an attendance of buyers from New York and Philadelphia competition is pretty sharp, rendering trade lively; at present, however, the Philadelphia men are having it pretty much their own way, and it is said that they usually "bear down" when they get the chance, which is all right enough; we would have the same right to get cattle as cheap as they can that the sellers have to realize the biggest price the market will afford, and that is undoubtedly so; it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. Philadelphia dealers are frequently denounced by the seller and large buyers, but they generally have been no trade at all scarcely this week had it not been for John McArdle, Roddy Maynes, James Hall, Duffy, Mooney, and some more of these Philadelphia men.

The arrivals up to this writing have been fair, about the same, from all we could learn, as the corresponding time last week, while in point of quality there was not much difference; the bulk of the offerings, as has been the case all winter, were of the lower grades, while of strictly prime shipping steers the supply is light; besides, the latter are selling quicker, and at relatively better prices than the former. Sales of 54 fair Texas, averaging 1,190 at 4¾@5c; good 1,250 steers at 5¼@5½c. Extra 64 2 prime 1,300 at 6¼; as yet there have been no sales above 6¾, but extra 1,500@1,540 may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7c. common to medium stock is ranging as follows: 4½@5¼; and inferior at 3½@4. This latter class of stock cannot be sold here to make any money for their owners, that is if they count anything as a good many owners have found out to their sorrow; but still there seems to be no getting action but the great abundance of this common stock tends indirectly to keep down the value of good cattle

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been fair, about the same as during the corresponding time last week; in regard to the general run of the market, the reports were rather conflicting. Some operators reported it a shade better for good stock, but that there was no improvement in common; others that it was substantially the some as last week, while others, again, did not think it was as good. There is this, however, there are more sheep being sent to New York; it is true a good many of them go on commission, but it prevents the accumulation, and hence the feeling is rather better, although there is no quotable change in prices. Erisman bought two or three cars for shipment to New York whereon last week, if we mistake not, he did not buy a single sheep, which would indicate that the situation in that market is improving. There was a full attendance of Philadelphia buyers, most of them bought pretty liberally at, from all that we could learn, about last week's prices.

Following is a partial report of some of the sales: 99 good 90 lb. Indianas, at 5c; 291 scalawag Ohios at $2.60 per head; 169 common 80 lb. Indianas a 4.60; 76 prime 106 lbs. at 7 cents; 80 fair 85 lbs. Michigan at 5¼; 178 common 80 lb. Indianas at 4.50; 809 prime 100 lb. Illinois at 6¼; 350 good 100 lb. Ohio at 6¾.

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light and the quality as a rule very common; as stated in our last report, it seems as if the great bulk of the best hogs have been marketed and that the "tail ends" are now coming forward. Prime heavy hogs, such as are usually bought for shipment to Philadelphia, would have been scarce all week, and with a good demand, prices have advanced and are still advancing; there were sales this morning at 5¾, and the indications, when we left the yards, were that any verging to extra will bring 5¾ perhaps 6 cts within the next twenty-four hours. Yorkers are also higher but the market was quiet to-day, and it is attributable to the fact that Chicago is a cheaper point for New York buyers; hence there is less inquiry here, and notwithstanding the supply is light prices are weaker; sales were made yesterday and this morning at 5@5¼, but it is doubtful whether these figures can be realized within the next twenty-four hours.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873. }

Trade in Petroleum, both crude and refined continues quiet though the market is firmer and there seems to be rather more inquiry; however, there is no quotable change in prices. Crude, according to the Parker reports, can be delivered here for about six cents; and it is intimated that there would be more Pittsburgh buyers if it was not for the difficulty in getting transportation; refiners do not feel like buying, as long as this difficulty exists. Refined is reported steady with some sales; still making in view for export, but there is no change to note in prices; 19¾ delivered in Philadelphia, and 16¾@16½ on cars here. Western orders are scarce and are likely to continue so during the next five or six months.

Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; country make, $1,85@$1,95; city make, 1.70; hoops, 6c.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Ref. Co., 360 bbls to J. R. McKee, New York.
Kirkpatrick 55 bbls. to J. R. McKee, New York.
Total . . . 415

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

National O W, acct. S. M. Robinson	310
Citizens' O W, acct. O J Grier	222
Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson	80
American O W, acct. R. S. Duncan	154
Crystal O W, acct. Lockhart, F & Co.	460
Brilliant O W, acct. I. N. & Co.	226
Cochran's Yard acct. R. S. Duncan	314
Cochran's Yard acct. McComber & Co.	316
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	371
Crystal O W, acct.	476
Ingham O W acct. N. W. Stevenson	203
Total	3341

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Hussey W & Co.o	3	Lacy Furnace.o.	18
Zug & Co.o.	2	Potts Bolt Co. o.	15
Nimick & Co.m	2	Shoenberger & Co.o	12
Reese, G & Co.o	1	McKnight D & Co.o	1
Zug & Co.p	4		
Total			45

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co.m.	14	Everson, G. & Co.m	2
Brown & Co.m	3	Loomis & Co.m	1
Meisch & Co.	1	Reese, G & Co.m	5
Total			26

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & P.m.	2	W. Smith & Son.m	3
W. Clark & Co.m.	2	Nimick & Co.m	1
Total			8

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer, m.	2	Caughey & H.m	2
Total			4

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Chicago E & C.o			5

No 3 fall $1.53. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 31¼c. Barley quiet; fall No 1 80c. Rye dull at 68c. Whisky firm at 90c. Mess pork firm at $13.50. Dry salt meats firm. Shoulders 4¼c; clear sides 6¾c. Bacon firm at 7¼@7¾c. Lard quiet; no sales. Hogs higher at $4.50@4.85. Cattle quiet; common to choice cows and heifers $1.00 @4.00.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; extra white Michigan $1.95; No. 2 do. $1.60; amber do. $1.68¾. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 39¾c; low do 39¼@39¾c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 39¾c; No. 2 36c. Dressed hogs $5.25@5.50.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 19.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 17¼c; receipts for past day 1,666 bales; shipments 1,640; stock 31,840. Flour firm; family $10@10.50. Corn dull and prices have declined to 60@62½c. Hay dull; western $28@33. Bran lower at 21c. Bulk Meats: demand good at 7¾@7¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.29; No 2 do $1.22¾. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 26½. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 32c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1 68c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No 2 73c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 19.—Flour: demand fair and market firm at $5.50@9.50. Wheat steady $1.60@1.80. Corn steady at 36@37c. Oats steady at 37@39c. Bulk meats quite and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Flour: improved demand; superfine $5@5.50; extra $6@7. Wheat dull; red $1.90. Rye 88@90c. Corn dull; 58¾@59c. Oats dull; white 49@50c; mixed 46c. Petroleum: crude 14¾c; refined 19@19¼c. Whisky dull; 92½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red $1.69; No. 2 do. $1.66. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Refined petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 19.—Wheat firm. Corn steady at 60c. Barley unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. 50 bxs soap, S P Shriver; 30 do g ware, J P Smith & Co; 38 do do, Gallinger & Co; 26 do do do, Atterbury & Co; 25 do do powder, Wheeler H & Co; 5 cars stone, Graff B & Co; 1 do staves, F Kober; 1 do hay, T Brady & Co; 1 do do, J J Pettit; 1 do shingles, W P & G Carey; 10 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 16 do do, Loh & C; 70 do do, H J McCracken Bro; 10 do ash, J A Graff; 400 do flour, Schomacher & Co; 100 do do, Wall, L & Co; 50 do do, 10 kgs cseed; A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1200 do flour, Jenkins Bro; 58 do oats, J O Brien; lot hides, W Flacens & Son; 8 doz brooms, Dunlevy & Co; 1 kgs butter, H Riddle Son & Co; lot furniture, H Berger; do do; T B Young; 150 pails lard, J H Parker; 100 do do, Walker C & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 15 do m dust, J C Bluemer & Co; 1500 staples, Carnes Bro; 50 do do, Wall M & Co; 34 do molasses, McIntyre & R; 25¾ do whisky, S McCrickard & Co; 10 do do, J McKay; 300 bbls oats, Burgton Bros; 26 do do, Wall M & Co; 50 do do, 45 do barley, J Robb; 150 do do, Thompson & Co; 25 do do, F Schields; 33 do do, Spencer & C; 63 do do, J Winebright; 12 bxs do do, Robb & Co; 62 hides; J Callery & Co; 1300 bxs tobacco, W Flacens & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—10 cars coal, N T & C G Co; 25 do do, Sable C Co; 1 do clay, Star F B Co; 1 do do, Shoenberger & Co; 1 box bitters, Arnold & H; 2 rolls leather, W H Holthorpe; 26 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 4 calves, W Hoffman; 1 bbl butter, J O'Brien; 2 bxs ink, J B Orr; 2 bxs mdse, Bryan.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber, G A Mondorff; 1 do do, Slack & S; 1 do do, J C Bluemer; 100 bbls lime, Voigt M & Co; 1 car lumber, G W Bitner; 170 g hides, Hammett & Son; 100 bbls lime, Crystal G Co; 90 do beans; 24 bbls beef, Hammont; 2 kgs tobacco, J W Tarr; 3 A G Graff; 12 bbls onions, Aiken W & P; 16 boxes cheese, Fairbanks M & Co; 2 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 23 bbls paper, Pgh P Mfg Co; 1 car f clay, Everson P & Co; 21 bgs c seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 kegs do seed, Seghmyer & V; 10 bbls 3 do do, Woodworth & D; 87 bbls molasses, Arbuckle & Co; 2 pkgs sunds, Head C & Co; 20 do do, Voigt M & Co; 1 bbl butter, J O'Brien; 4 do do, J A Graff; 8 do butter, H Matthews; 14 hhds sugar, Wall L & Co; 3 c asks o bbls, H D Moore; 4 do do, J Rose; 30 pkgs tobacco, T P Wallace Bro; 5 pkgs f peet, E H Myers; 36 kgs tobacco, Kramer & V; 15 do do, S P Shriver; 25 kgs p feet, Reese Owens.

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jan17:65

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W. C. FRIEND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE, 61 GRANT STREET.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was falling last evening, with about 12½ feet in the channel. Weather was clear and pleasant, and business generally seemed to be better.

The Monongahela continues to recede steadily at headwaters, while the Allegheny was reported stationary with 27 inches at Oil City, and two feet at Parker's Landing.

The Carrie Brooks from Wheeling arrived and departed as usual.

The Juniata departed for Cincinnati with a fair trip including about 400 tons of freight and some 30 passengers. She will doubtless pick up considerable at points below.

The Mollie Moore, from New Orleans, is about due, and may be expected to arrive here to-day; however, the current is very strong, and she will doubtless be delayed.

The towboats Boaz Storm and Jas. Gilmore passed Cincinnati on Monday en route for this port.

The Brill, Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Nashville, and all intermediate points.

Locks Nos. 3 and 5 in the Monongahela river are reported out of order, having been unhinged by the recent freshet. Until they are repaired the packets will have to exchange trips at that point.

The towboats Whale and Tom Rees no 2 with tows of coal, the former for Louisville, and the latter for Cincinnati, departed.

—The St. Louis Democrat of Monday says: Our neighbor the Republican, might have given a broader view in its issue of yesterday, in relation to packet lines between St. Louis and St. Paul, and done a proper thing. For instance, instead of mentioning that there is a rumor afloat, which is not yet confirmed, that the Northern Line and Diamond Line are consolidating for a severe war this season upon Davidson's White Collar Line, that if, and so and so, it had said, "there is a strong probability of a consolidation of the White, Red and Blue Lines at an early date, and that those three packet lines, running from St. Louis to St. Paul, Minneapolis, will hereafter and from opening of navigation be controlled by one president and board of directors, a consumation devoutly to be wished by every stockholder in the lines," our admirable neighbor would, we think, not have incurred the charge of being far from the truth.

—The Wheeling Register says: "We had the pleasure of meeting, yesterday, Peter Shouse, one of the old pioneers of steamboating, and probably the only man now alive who worked with Robert Fulton. He was one of the builders of the little New Orleans, the first steamboat that ever navigated the Ohio river. She was built at Brownsville, Penna. Mr. Shouse, though in his eighty-fourth year, retains his vigor and his memory unimpaired, and describes the hopes, fears, success and failures of the first steamboatmen as though they were matters of yesterday. Although now far beyond the ordinary duration of human life, he looks as if he had many years of active life left in him yet. He contemplates a removal to Shoustetown near Pittsburgh, we understand.

—A late Memphis dispatch says: Seven feet more of a rise will carry the water out of the banks of the bottoms and prevent the planting, the appearance of the heavy drifts that have passed for forty-eight hours, and considering the condition of the Cumberland, the chances for previously anticipated in these dispatches, we will have that this week, in which cause the destruction of property on the banks would be great, both above and below. Boats arriving to-day report vast amounts of corn on the banks in the bottoms which must be submerged unless the river comes to a stand, and below there is considerable cotton yet unpicked. The Arkansas and White rivers, as well as the St. Francis, are rising; the former quite rapidly at Fort Smith. Weather cool and partly clear.

—We also clip the following from the same paper: As the tributaries of the Mississippi, Missouri, St. Charles, are rising fast, and the Illinois and Upper Mississippi are sure to rise speedily, boatmen will see that the embargo to the South is no longer, and they had better look out for their spars and wharfboat stages. Let the people along the Lower Mississippi look out for a flood. See how the Cumberland and Tennessee are.

—James Wyatt, superintendent of the Nashville water works, is an old boatman. He began his nautical career as engineer of the old steamboat Belle Shiloh in 1844. This was the first regular packet that ever ran in the Cumberland river. She made semi-weekly trips from Nashville to Smithland, and was commanded by Capt. C. G. Cabler.

—There is an immense amount of corn on the banks of the river below Cairo that will certainly be submerged unless the boats take it within the next two days, as the water is already within 6 feet of the top of the bank, and rising an inch per hour.

Two women were suffocated on board a boat at Passenger Rock, Miss., last week. They thought they retired to sleep was filled with charcoal f

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

The Political Disabilities of Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, Removed—Bond Upon Importations of Sugar, Molasses and Iron—A Bill to Revise the Bankrupt Law—Military Bills Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1873.

SENATE.

Political Disabilities Removed.

The House bill removing the disabilities of ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, was passed.

Publishing Debates.

Mr. ANTHONY called attention to the necessity of making some disposition in regard to the contract for the publication of the debates of Congress, as the existing contract expires on the 4th of March. Mr. Anthony intimated that he would ask the Senate to consider the subject to-morrow.

Bond on Importations.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment the House bill providing that upon all importations of sugar, molasses, pig iron and railroad iron, the amount of bond required shall only be in the penal sum of double the amount of duties on such articles, and that upon all other importations it shall be in the penal sum equal to the invoice value of the merchandise imported, with the duties added.

Revising the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to revise the Bankrupt law, and report amendments thereto. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Railway Affairs.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the House bill, prescribing the general provisions under which persons may incorporate themselves as railroad companies in Territories and have the right of way for their roads over public lands.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported with amendments a bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. It authorizes said Company to consolidate with or lease any such road in Texas or California connecting with its main line, on such conditions as may be prescribed by the laws of those States, and also construct branches from its main line north to a point on Utah and Colorado, and from its line to Nevada and to the Mexican boundary, one branch north and one south, to be constructed from such line to each of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

Asiatic Cable Telegraph.

Mr. CASSIDY entered a motion to reconsider the vote passing the Asiatic Cable Telegraph bill.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Without disposing of the bill, the Committee, at one o'clock, rose, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, who wishes a hearing for Mr. Beatty on the bill to give the

Reporting and Publishing of Debates to Burtagh, of the Washington *Republican*.

Mr. BEATTY again moved the previous question on the bill. The previous question was seconded—82 to 43.

After debate and remarks by Mr. Beatty,

Mr. BLAIR moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas 84, nays 105. The vote was almost a strictly party one. The bill was then passed without a division.

Military Bills.

The House then proceeded, in accordance with a previous arrangement, to the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Military affairs. The following bills were reported by Mr. COBURN, Chairman of the Military Committee, and passed:

To provide for the inspection of distributions of appropriations to army officers.

To extend for one year, till February 1, 1874, the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866.

To provide for head stones in National Military Cemeteries.

To confirm the purchase by the proper executive department of a certain tract of land at Omaha, Neb.

To authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expense incurred by the territorial authorities of Dakota in arming, equipping and supplying volunteer forces in the Indian war of 1862.

Mr. COBURN also reported a bill declaratory of the meaning of the third section of the act of July 11th, 1870, in regard to the time at which commissions issued to officers during the late war, who were illegally absent from duty, shall take effect. This bill gave rise to considerable discussion and opposition, it being stated in the course of the debate that it would involve the payment of from seven to twenty millions out of the Treasury. The House refused to second the previous question, and the bill was recommitted.

Mr. COBURN also reported a bill to provide that no person shall be promoted in the army who is addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs. The bill was passed.

A recess was taken. The evening session is to be for business of the Military Committee.

FOREIGN.

Meeting of Spanish Conservatives—The Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico Under Discussion in the Assembly—Decision in the Case of Prince Napoleon for His Expulsion from France—The Plaintiff Ordered to Pay the Costs.

SPAIN.

Attempted Mutiny.

MADRID, February 19.—A corporal attached to a regiment in Alicaz Du Sanjuan, a town in New Castile, yesterday attempted to create a mutiny in favor of the Don Carlos troops by refusing to give repeated cheers for the Republic. The corporal was arrested.

Assembly Proceedings.

MADRID, February 19.—*Evening.*—In the Assembly to-day Prime Minister Figuras made a speech, in the course of which he defined the powers of the existing Legislature. He included the members that the National Assembly was transitory, and not constituent, and its decrees and acts should strictly observe the Constitution.

General Cordova, Minister of War, asked for supplies for arming the people, all the available arms having been distributed.

Abolition of Slavery.

MADRID, February 19.—The bill for political reforms and abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was again under consideration in the National Assembly to-day. An amendment was proposed providing that no indemnity shall be awarded for slaves freed in the Island since the abolition of the slave trade.

Meeting of Conservatives.

MADRID, February 19.—A meeting of the conservative party was held to-day. Among those present were Topete, Santa Cruz, Rios Rosas and Ulloa. The meeting decided not to oppose the present Government, but to press for the dissolution of the Assembly and the convocation of a Constituent Cortes.

FRANCE.

Proceedings of the Committee of Thirty.

PARIS, February 19.—The Committee of Thirty adopted the amendment proposed by M. Dufaure, which provides that before its dissolution the National Assembly shall enact laws organizing and directing the transmission of legislative and executive powers and creating a second chamber.

The Expulsion of Prince Napoleon.

A decision was to-day rendered in the case of Prince Napoleon against ex-Minister Lefranc for illegal expulsion from France. The Court declared its incompetency to try the case, and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Father Burke sails for Europe on Saturday next.

—The sanitary condition of Panama is improving.

—France has not yet recognized the Republic of Spain.

—Several cases of trichinæ are reported in Cleveland.

—Central American news says that Chinamen laborers were being imported into Costa Rica.

—After all obligations are paid Horace Greeley's daughters will each have one hundred thousand dollars.

—The resignation of the Provisional President, Garcia, of Granada, was not accepted by the Guatmala Congress.

—On Tuesday evening a milk train ran into a passenger train near Harlem, N. Y., killing one passenger and wounding many.

—A petition is in circulation in Boston asking the legislature to expunge its vote of censure on Senator Sumner for his action in regard to the battle flags.

—In the Massachusetts Senate a bill was passed on Wednesday putting malt liquors in the same category as spirituous liquors, and prohibiting their sale.

—Judge J. L. Richmond, of the Twenty-third judicial circuit of Illinois, died suddenly on Wednesday morning, at Champaign, Ills., where he was holding court.

—At Newport, Rhode Island, on Wednesday, a mob came near lynching a school master, Essex, while he was being taken to Court for an unnatural crime with which he is charged.

—On Tuesday Shubal A. Henkley, George Livingstone, and a son of the latter, about fifteen years old, were drowned while crossing in a small boat from Ashpoint to Dix Island, Maine.

—The Governor of New Jersey has signed the bill confirming and making valid the agreement between the New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Companies.

—Details of an attempted revolution are reported from Guatemala. Col. Mendez Cruz, Governor of the Department of Amatitlan, liberated and armed one hundred criminals. The soldiers were called out and suppressed the rising.

—It is reported from Albany, N. Y., that a great deal of agitation exists among the members of the Legislature over the revelations likely to follow the investigation concerning the bribes by Jay Gould, for the repeal of the Erie classification act.

The Singer

Sewing Machine is sold on payments of $10.00 per month. Full instructions given, and warranted for three years. R. STRAW & CO., No. 10 Sixth street.

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Wm. Tood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Miss Mary Jane Auld, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Miss R. Sauter, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; James McLaughlin, Clearfield, Pa., 3c; F. J. S. McPhelin, Greenville, Pa., 3c; A. Knapp & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; M. Anderson & Son, Youngstown, Pa., 9c.

Changing Base.

The congregation of the Smithfield street M. E. Church, we understand, has purchased a lot at the head of Fountain street, on which they propose to erect a new building. Their property, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street will be sold, and, as it is very valuable, it is thought that enough will be realized to build the new church.

Hearing Postponed.

THE case of the six boys who were arrested on charge of stealing goods from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad came up before the Mayor yesterday afternoon for a hearing, but was postponed for one week on account of the sickness of young Jones, who was released on bail. The bail was reduced from five thousand to five hundred dollars, but being unable to procure bail the defendants were re-committed to jail.

More Mail Robbing.

Last night U. S. Detective Fender arrived in this city with John Bylon, a young man about eighteen years of age, who is charged with having stolen two bags of mail from the post-office at Crestline, Ohio. The robbery was committed about two weeks ago, and a short time afterwards young Bylon was arrested on some other charge. Suspicions were entertained that he had stolen the mail, and he was accordingly brought to this city and placed in jail for a hearing.

The Washington County Murder.

The Allingham Murder trial was continued yesterday. At nine o'clock the Court opened and the trial was proceeded with. District Attorney Baird opened in an elaborate resume of the case on behalf of the Commonwealth, after which George Allingham, a brother of the deceased, and who resided with him, detailed the facts connected with the killing. He stated that Brickelgal, the accused, had frequently slept in the house of the deceased, and had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with his habits, manner of sleeping, &c. His examination was not concluded when the court adjourned.

Robbery of Valuable Instruments.

A few evenings ago Dr. Hechelman, of Allegheny, made a professional call at the house of Mr. Henry Moser, which proved a very expensive one. Upon going into the house, the Doctor took off his overcoat and hung it on the rack in the hall. When he was ready to leave the house he found that a thief had entered the hall and taken the coat together with a silk hat. In a pocket of the coat the Doctor had left a set of very valuable surgical instruments, which were also taken. The set was valued very highly by the Doctor, who brought them from Europe but a short time ago, and who says the loss cannot be replaced this side of the ocean. The police were notified, but no arrests have yet been made.

Suit for Damages.

Dennis Brennan yesterday morning entered suit in the office of the Prothonotary of the county charging Patrick Usher with seduction and breech of promise of marriage. The affidavit of the plaintiff sets forth that the accused became acquainted with their family in the summer of 1871, at Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., and that he then also became acquainted with Annie Brennan, a daughter of plaintiff. That he promised to marry her in July 1872, and it is alleged, under said promise seduced her. Annie is minor. Damages are laid at $5,000. Usher is said to be a contractor, and it is alleged, has a wife and family in Cincinnati, Ohio. A capias for the arrest of the accused was placed in the hands of the sheriff. When the paper was pre-ented in court bail was fixed in the sum of two thousand dollars.

Discussion.

ALLEGHENY, PA., February 19, 1873.

Prof. Neal—Hon. Sir:—I take this opportunity of informing you of the postponed discussion, which was temporarily propound, on account of circumstances not being agreeable. Thereupon, I do hereby announce that I am at leisure, and will meet you on Tuesday next, February 25th, 1873, at the A. M. E. Church, corner Boyle and Hemlock streets, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., to discuss the following:

Resolved, "That good will eventually accrue from the *religious amendment* to the Constitution of the United States."

Neal, *Affirm.*
Thomas, *Deny.*

Aff.—Argument—That good will accrue and what is the good. (?)

Neg.—Argument—That evil will accrue, and what are the evils. Yours, respectfully,

C. O. H. THOMAS.

Burglars Frustrated.

On Tuesday night a well laid plan for burglarizing the residence of Mr. William Alexander, at Hazelwood, was discovered and frustrated, by the inmates of the house. About ten o'clock the attention of the family was attracted by a noise as of pebbles dropping on the roof at regular intervals. Their suspicions were aroused, and Mr. Alexander, who had left the house a few moments before, was called back, and the house was searched, but nothing was found. The noise was repeated in a few moments, and when the second alarm was given by Mr. Alexander again to the house, a man who had been concealed somewhere in the house, rushed through the hall and made his escape through the front door. It is supposed that the pebbles on the roof were intended for a signal to the man within that Mr. Alexander had left the house and that operations might be safely commenced.

Entertainments at Wood's Run.

Musical and literary entertainments were given at the Valley Presbyterian Church, Wood's Run, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening last. The music was conducted by Prof. Garrett, who is an excellent vocalist and performer. The first and second evenings were devoted principally to music and tableaux, participated in by the young ladies and gentlemen belonging to the church and choir. The music consisted of glees, choruses, duetts and songs, given by Mrs. Jamison, Miss Emma Mathias, Miss Adda Donnelly, Mrs. Lewellyn, Miss Lucilla McKeown, and Mr. Morgan Davis, Master Harry Garrett and Mr. Jamison. The concerts were highly enjoyable, and reflected the highest credit upon the performers.

Friday evening was devoted to a humorous allegory, entitled "The Spirit of Seventy six," participated in by Mr. W. C. Wells, Miss Lida Neal, Miss Mary Donnelly, Miss Adda Tidball, Miss Emma Mathias, Mr. Will M. McCullough. The entertainment afforded great satisfaction to every attendant.

Religious Amendment.

In our notice of yesterday giving a list of the delegates appointed to attend the National Convention, to secure the religious amendment, to meet in New York on the 26th inst. We, by mistake, stated that *tickets* as well as certificates or credentials would be furnished on application to Dr. Chestnut, Liberty street. This, so far as tickets are concerned, was a mistake, the word tickets should have been entirely omitted. The Railroad refuses to grant excursion tickets according to the original arrangement, so that now full fare will have to be paid.

Quite a large delegation are not only sure to be in attendance at the Convention from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but delegates have been appointed from Sharpsburg, Wilkinsburg, Bellvue, and various portions of Western Pennsylvania, and other points in this and other States where meetings have been held during the last two weeks. Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, the President of the association, it is understood, will be present and preside during the deliberations of the Convention. Taking all in all there are every indication of a large and representative meeting at the approaching Convention.

THE IRON INTERESTS.

Meeting of the Bar Iron Association.

The Western Bar Iron Association held a meeting yesterday morning at the rooms of the Iron Association, No. 81 Fourth avenue. There was a full representation of all the leading manufacturing establishments in this line in the west, and after a full interchange of views, the Association decided to adhere to the present card rates. No other business of public interest was transacted.

NARROW ESCAPE.

An Accidental Pistol Discharge—Capt. Palmer nearly made the Victim.

Last evening about eleven o'clock, an incident occurred at the lockup which came very near inflicting a very painful, or perhaps, fatal wound to Mr. Charles Palmer, captain of the night watch. At the hour named, the captain was sitting at the desk writting, and Mr. S. S. Smith, a compositor employed on the *Chronicle* was standing in front of the desk examining his revolver. While the weapon was pointed towards the Captain it was accidentally discharged, and the ball struck the desk about a quarter of an inch from the edge. This turned its course, and it passed a few inches over the head of the Captain and struck the wall. Had the pistol been pointed half an inch higher, the bullet would have taken effect in the body of the Captain.

HYMEN AND SPIRITUALISM.

A Spiritualistic Matrimonial Ceremony.

We had the pleasure on last Saturday evening of witnessing the nuptial ceremonies of Edward D. Kreutzer and Miss Jane E. Keppel, Mrs. Jonathan Watson joining the pair in the holy bonds of wedlock. The services were very interesting, being the first Spiritual marriage performed in this place by the lady. Mrs. Watson claims the right to perform marriage ceremonies by virtue of her being accredited Spiritual Minister of the society in this city. At about 8 o'clock a small company had gathered in the parlor of a house in the rear of the laundry on Franklin street. The happy pair soon made their appearance. Mrs. Watson having previously passed into an abnormal state, immediately arose and delivered an invocation to the Diety. Recovering her consciousness she requested the couple to join hands, and proceeded in the usual manner to make the twain one flesh, using the old formula. After congratulations from the guests, refreshments were served, and the party dispersed late in the evening. Mrs. Watson informs us that she has married several couples before this in Rochester, and she evidently felt quite at home during the services.—*Titusville Herald.*

The Center of Attraction

Is at 38 Fifth avenue, where the celebrated Arizona diamond jewelry is sold.

BREVITIES.

....Wheeling was very much excited over the freshet.

....Consolidation excitement seems pretty high. Everybody talks it.

....A new steel works company was organized at Wheeling on Tuesday.

....Were it not for the mud yesterday, promenading might have been considered pleasant.

....Beaver Falls boasts of one solitary street lamp to guide the weary traveler through the mud.

....If the *Dispatch* would stop its howling, fewer people would know that its toes had been trodden on.

....Mr. G. W. Clegan, of Newcastle, had a valuable horse stolen from his premises on Tuesday night.

....The City Engineer Corps are at work on Forbes street preparatory to letting the contract for the opening.

....Our merchants are c'earing out their stocks of winter goods at reduced prices in order to make room for their spring supplies.

....Over the Bars," a song by James Giles, just published, has been laid on our table by Messrs. J. L. Russell & Son, No. 85 Fifth avenue.

....A squad of Allegheny firemen were engaged yesterday in cleaning the streets around Diamond Square, and to day will commence on the streets running through the parks.

....An employe at Charles' planing mill, on West street, Allegheny, was made the victim of the insatiable buz saw, yesterday afternoon to the amount of three or four fingers of his right hand.

....The "Ladies Own Magazine," which is advertised in another column, is edited by a lady, and contains much information that our fair readers will find both entertaining and useful.

....The committee which is to represent Pittsburgh in the Centennial Celebration, will meet at three o'clock this afternoon at the Mayor's office, to make arrangements for going to Philadelphia next Saturday.

....We return thanks to Messrs. Barr & Knacke for three sheets of music, "Christmas Gifts" a very spirited March, "Our Little Pet" a pleasant song and chorus, by Will S. Hays, and "Bellsoria" an operatic selection.

....The "St. Paul's Magazine," "Good Words," and the "Sunday Magazine," for February—all excellent publications—have been received from the American publishers, Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., No. 715 and 717 Market street, Philadelphia.

....The anniversary meeting of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance will convene in the Second United Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue, on Washington's Birth Day (the 22d inst), at 2 o'clock P. M. Speakers, Rev. Father Hickey and Rev. J. D. Herr.

....A prominent artist of this city is engaged on a fine work entit ed "a prairie scene," was asked if he expected to find a purchaser for it when finished. "Oh! I could never sell it in Pittsburgh, but will send it out to the Sioux Indians who appreciate art."

....Henry C. Morrison, employed as a constable by Alderman Barclay, of the Twelfth ward, has been missing since last Saturday night, and there are suspicions that he has met with foul play. When last seen he was searching for a prisoner who had escaped from him. He had twenty-four dollars on his person at the time.

....An ardent advocate of Female Suffrage disturbed the etherial meditations of Allegheny City Hall officials Tuesday by soliciting signatures to a petition advocating that holy cause. She succeeded in getting the autograph of an unwhiskered young man of less than twenty summers, whose limpant mustache faintly tinges the hue upon his upper lip.

....Tuesday afternoon the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company held their annual election of officers, with the following result: President—M. D. Hays; Directors—H. M. Rolfe, Thos. J. Burchfield, Wesley Wilson, J. Reamer, A. Q. Cassleberry, James Kerr, M. D., D. Cunningham, James M. Taylor, F. T. Plunkett, S. R. McClean.

....Yesterday about noon engine No. 310, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road, to which were attached some thirty cars loaded with coal, came onto the bridge and on to Liberty street at a rate of no less than twenty miles an hour. In the yard the engineer whistled down brakes, but did not lag up any in speed. The street at that time was crowded with vehicles and pedestrians, but fortunately no accident occurred.

....The County Commissioners of Mercer county have just made their annual report from which it appears that the whole value of real estate in the county is put down at $19,178,870. Personal property at $937,957. Value of money at interest $186,717. Value of occupation at $920,122. Number of carriages 1,518, valued at $101,775. Excess of furniture $56,220. Gold watches 360 and silver 371. Dogs 5,353. Number of taxables 14,396.

....A typographical error substituting the word *and* for *but*, made it appear, in our report yesterday of the proceedings of the Committee appointed to audit the Mayor's account, as if the Mayor did not present his account to the Controller quarterly. The Mayor has paid over to the Controller all money belonging to the city every three months, but with regard to these accounts, as that was never demanded of him, though required by law.

....The withdrawal of the night mail on the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, from Pittsburgh, has occasioned great indignation among the business men and others in the Shenango Valley, and remonstrances have been sent on to the Postoffice Department. The people claim that their large business interests—coal, iron, banking, &c., are so intimately connected with those of Pittsburgh that two mails a day between Pittsburgh and central points in the valley, are imperatively necessary.

....If we have disturbed the usual serenity of our friend Fleming, from the Twenty-second ward, by a failure to accord him the requisite space for a full expression of his views, as enunciated in the Central Board, we can only plead an "extraordinary pressure on our columns," and console him with the assurance that in these days of condensation all are subjected at times to the cruelties of that merciless compression which is demanded by the journalism of the period.

....Revue de la Mode," and "La Mode Elegante," for March, are decidedly the best French Fashion Magazines brought to this country. They give very fine and highly colored steel engravings, besides several uncolored cuts, and a valuable pattern in each book. "La Mode Elegante" is furnished at $6 a year, monthly, or fifty cents a number. For "Revue de la Mode," the subscription price is $3.50, or thirty-five cents each number. S. T. Taylor, 816 Broadway, New York, is the agent.

....W. W. Charles, Esq., one of our best artists, has received from Dr. George Dilworth of San Francisco a commission at a very handsome price, for the execution of two large oil paintings from sketches furnished in his "Scarlet Letter" of Hawthorne. This appreciation of a home artist by a foreign patron of art, is especially significant when we think that our Art Association disbanded for unfavorable hanking, partly because of having failed to receive any adequate or proper support from our people.

....The Cleveland *Herald* gives an account of a family named Keuger, consisting of six persons, all sick and poisoned from eating pork. The family is said to be in contractor, and it is alleged, has a wife and family in Cincinnati, Ohio. A capias for the arrest of the accused was placed in the hands of the sheriff. When the paper was pre-ented in court bail was fixed in the sum of two thousand dollars.

....A well known gentleman of this city, and whose connection, in an official way, with the State Government permits him an ample supply of annual passes on all the railroads running out of the city, a few days ago left his pass to a clergyman friend of his, who wished to take a trip on the P. R. R., without the customary fee. Shortly after the clergyman, on entering the car, was approached by a polite conductor, took him in custody and handed him safely in the lock-up. The Mayor will ask him why this morning.

MARY COYLE last evening appeared before Alderman McMasters, and stated that she was a widow with three children this twenty year," and that a man named Boyle had called her awful names and threatened her life. "Faith, she didn't want no throuble." The 'Squire kindly assisted her by sending an officer around to settle the trouble. She retired happy.

J. C. CRAYCROFT charges Peyton Johnson, a colored man and porter at the American House, with the larceny of a coat and pants. The complainant boarded at the above-mentioned hotel, and alleges that the defendant entered his room and stole the goods. They were found upon his person. He was arrested and remanded to jail for a hearing.

SARAH WHALEN appeared before Alderman McMasters last evening, and charged Ludwig Dolph with larceny as bailee in keeping unlawfully in his custody two trunks, a valise and their contents, two pairs of shoes and an umbrella, in all valued at one hundred dollars, and refusing to give them up on her demand. The defendant keeps a tavern on Grant street, corner of Second avenue. Warrant issued.

JOHN THOMPSON has preferred a charge of larceny against William Woodrow before Alderman Thomas. He alleges that property of his to the amount of four bags of potatoes, containing about two and one-half bushels, and one bag of apples containing about two and one-half bushels, were taken from the cars of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the Allegheny depot, by the defendant without deponent's knowledge. Woodrow was arrested and held for a hearing.

Of Interest to Ladies.

The well established and representative Trimming and Notion house of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street, have made great reductions in all their finely assorted goods, in order to make room for a fresh stock of goods. The firm have marked down every item of stock in their extensive salesrooms, and our lady friends generally know the superiority of the goods which they carry. Everything in the line of a thoroughly well conducted Trimming and Notion house will be found on their shelves and counters, and the most courteous and obliging clerks are constantly in attendance to wait upon visitors and customers. We advise our lady readers to favor the firm with a visit during the great clearance sale, if they desire to procure great bargains in splendid goods.

The Centre of Attraction

is at 38 Fifth avenue, where the celebrated Arizona diamond jewelry is sold.

Among all modern inventions, nothing has gained such popular favor as the sewing machine. Second to none in the market stands the improved Singer, capable of doing all kinds of sewing, from the lightest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. Call and examine at R. STRAW & CO.'S, 10 Sixth street.

The Genuine Arizona Diamond Stones

Set in gold and warranted, can be had at no other place but No. 38 Fifth avenue.

The Genuine Arizona Diamond Stones.

Set in solid gold and warranted, can be had at no other place but No. 38 Fifth avenue.

PERSONAL.

***Bishop Simpson has been spending the last few days in town with his friends.

**Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor of the spicy *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, yesterday passed through the city, stopping only long enough to shake hands with a few of his friends.

***Rev. Henry W. Spaulding, D. D., of Madison, Wisconsin, has accepted the Rectorship of St. Peter's Episcopal Parish, this city, and will enter upon his duties the first Sabbath in March. The pastoral residence is being fitted up preparatory to his coming. The Rectorship of St. Peter's has been vacant for a year, but the delay in filling it has enabled the church to secure the services of a gentleman who should please, if unquestioned ability and fitness for the work is of any merit. The reverend gentleman bears the highest reputation as a minister and pastor, and the Parish cannot fail to be ably administrated, and with the cordial cooperation he will receive from the people, to prosper in all good ways.

Pittsburgh Mechanics.

The fame of the mechanics of Pittsburgh is extending, and every year some new evidence of their superiority is given. Noticeably is this shown in the fact of the large increase in our manufacturing establishments and in the trade they which enjoy. Prominent among those which occur to us now is the Novelty Carriage and Wagon Works of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., on Centre street, near Penn avenue, and at the gate of the Allegheny cemetery. Messrs. Richards & Bro. have an extensive establishment, but their facilities are at present taxed to the uppermost to enable them to keep pace with the demands of their trade. Their success is attributable to the fact that no "slouch" work is ever turned away from their establishment, but that whether it be in the smallest repairs to a rough wagon, or the finishing touches to a fine carriage, the same skill and care is exercised.

They manufacture that popular style of vehicle, the Perfection Buck Wagon, with or without tops; also all kinds of wagons and carriages; and further give particular attention to repairing. We are glad to note that their success is in a measure commensurate with their merits.

How Unnecessary the Anguish many persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, toothache and earache. We say unnecessary because the application of MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to the afflicted parts, or a few drops of it in the ears or teeth, affords instantaneous, and what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swelling, and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this liniment is everywhere recommended as the most potent and reliable healing agent in existence. For all external injuries or ailments of horses or cattle it is infallible. TTH&SS.

The Genuine Arizona Diamond Stones

Set in gold and warranted, can be had at no other place but No. 38 Fifth avenue.

THE TAX PAYERS.

An Uprising in the Seventh and Eighth Wards—Large Meeting at the Franklin Street School House—Mr. McCarthy Explains Equalization—Report of the Committee.

Pursuant to the call published in the city papers, a meeting of the tax-payers of the Seventh and Eighth wards was held last evening at the Franklin street school house, Seventh ward, to take some measure for opposing the increase of taxation. The attendance was very large, and those present were evidently much interested in the subject under consideration.

At half-past seven o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Mr. C. Martin to the chair and appointing the reporters secretaries.

Mr. O'Keefe moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to consider and report to the meeting the best course for the taxpayers to pursue to protect themselves against the evils under consideration.

Mr. Hart thought this meeting ought to be made a preliminary one, to arrange for a meeting to be called by all the citizens of the ward, and not by a few. He offered an amendment to the resolution, making this a preliminary meeting to arrange for a meeting to be held next week.

Mr. O'Keefe said that some persons present seemed to be offended because they were not first consulted in regard to calling this meeting, and had come here to thwart the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Hart said that he was sorry he had attended if it was intimated that he came to disturb the meeting. He was no politician, as all knew; but he was as much in harmony with the object of the meeting as any one present. He wished to delay the meeting for one week, and organize thoroughly and have every taxpayer present. He wanted to have a meeting that would be respectable in size and quality, and would influence the whole city. One week's delay would not develop a Tweed in the city, nor would it rob the tax-payers of their property.

Capt. Ward thought Mr. Hart right, and that there was some misunderstanding about the meeting, and that the meeting was really a preliminary one, and the committee which was proposed to be appointed was to provide ways and means and give expression to the sense of the meeting.

Mr. Hart insisted upon his motion that this be considered a preliminary meeting. The motion was accordingly put and carried.

Mr. Hart also moved that the President be authorized to appoint a committee of five, before next Saturday, the said committee to prepare a series of resolutions, and that the committee have power to call the next meeting of the citizens, at which meeting the report of the committee shall be submitted. On motion, Capt. Ward was made chairman of the committee.

An unlimited number of motions was made at this point, one of which, made by Capt. Ward was, that a Committee of five be appointed to submit a report at the present meeting. The motion was put and carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Burns, Floyd, O'Keefe, Steen and Chapman. The Committee retired to prepare a report, and Mr. Edwards, a member of Select Council, who was present, was called upon to enlighten the meeting upon the subject under discussion.

Mr. McCarthy said that he had attended the meeting not to speak merely to feel the public pulse, as it were, and he did not expect to be called upon to speak. He thought, however, that he might be able to explain to the meeting the matter under consideration. Mr. McCarthy explained that it was not known to the people of equalization, and the workings of the Board of Revision.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCarthy's remarks, the committee, which had returned, submitted their report, which was as follows:

"Your committee respectfully report, That in their opinion the evils which the meeting has been called to consider are of a most serious character, and dangerous to our rights and property, and therefore call upon the people to recognize the undue multiplication of officers and officials; the inordinate increase of officials' salaries, without any corresponding improvement in character, capacity or efficiency of such officials; the issue of municipal bonds, encumbering private property to support extravagances of corrupt ring management, and flooding the land with special and local legislation, for the benefit of private and corporate monopolies, to the exclusion of wholesome general legislation, and all tending to increase the burdens on the industrial classes."

"Your Committee is also of the opinion that these and kindred evils are so deep-rooted and well protected among those interested in their maintenance, that no ordinary agency, such as public meetings or condemnatory resolutions, can avail to eradicate them. Your Committee would recommend a permanent and well organized union among tax-payers themselves, as the only efficient remedy. Individually, we are powerless, but in union there is strength. Such a tax-payers union, or club, should be established in every ward, borough or township; without this, tax payers' interests will continue to be disregarded by politicians as heretofore, with perfect impunity, under the manipulation of ring management. We would recommend such organization without regard to party politics, and without any political aspect whatever, but with determined purpose to oppose any candidate or official who cannot be relied on to protect our interests. We have power numerically, and need only to apply it by proper organization, to bring about a purer and more economical administration of public affairs and to discourage disloyalty to tax-payers among politicians."

Consider ble discussion ensued in regard to the report. Some favored its immediate adoption, while others wished it to be referred to a committee. The latter desire finally predominated, and the report was referred to a committee of ten—five from the Seventh and five from the Eighth ward—to be appointed by the President at his leisure.

After some further discussion, the meeting adjourned to convene again on Wednesday evening next, at the same place.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

THE Mayor disposed of twenty-nine common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

AUGUST FORRESTER received a carte blanche to the Work House for ninety days, from the Allegheny Mayor yesterday.

HENRY COLEMAN is charged before Deputy Mayor Irwin, by Mrs. Lowry, with false pretense in obtaining the use of a horse belonging to her. Warrant issued.

JAMES MCGANNERTY, in default of a fifty dollar fine was sentenced sixty days to the Work House by Deputy Mayor Irwin yesterday for acting disorderly and raising "Cain" generally.

JOHN GALLAGHER and James Sweeny are charged by John Milligan, before Alderman Barclay, with stealing scrap iron from Brown & Co.'s rolling mill. They were held for a further hearing.

JOSEPH MILLER before Alderman McMasters is charged with disorderly conduct by Mr. Bangert. He alleges that Miller came to his house and tried to induce his wife to elope. Warrant issued.

JOHN LORASH is charged by Peter Miller with assault and battery before Alderman Koenig. The parties played cards for a goose, out of which Lorash won a chicken. Lorash was arrested and held for a hearing.

JACOB HANTEL and others are charged before Deputy Mayor Heisel by William Mittenswile with despoiling a number of his coalboats, in carrying off a quantity of lumber, &c. Hartman was arrested and held for a hearing.

MRS. ELIZABETH JONES, before Depaty Mayor Heisel, has made a charge of assault and battery against her husband Thomas, who also has made a charge against his wife. They were both arrested and held to keep the peace.

MICHAEL CLARK tried to clear out a house on Liberty street yesterday afternoon. Officer George Cochran, who went to arrest him, he knocked down, but the officer, with assistance, managed to get him to the Central station, where he rejines till this morning, when he will have a hearing.

FREDERICK LEHMAN, who was on his way to Berlin, Germany (where he came from), celebrated his departure last evening by raising a row in the Union Depot. Officer Kennedy, of the police force, took him in custody and landed him safely in the lock-up. The Mayor will ask him why this morning.

MARY COYLE last evening appeared before Alderman McMasters, and stated that she was a widow with three children this twenty years," and that a man named Boyle had called her awful names and threatened her life. "Faith, she didn't want no throuble." The 'Squire kindly assisted her by sending an officer around to settle the trouble. She retired happy.

J. C. CRAYCROFT charges Peyton Johnson, a colored man and porter at the American House, with the larceny of a coat and pants. The complainant boarded at the above-mentioned hotel, and alleges that the defendant entered his room and stole the goods. They were found upon his person. He was arrested and remanded to jail for a hearing.

SARAH WHALEN appeared before Alderman McMasters last evening, and charged Ludwig Dolph with larceny as bailee in keeping unlawfully in his custody two trunks, a valise and their contents, two pairs of shoes and an umbrella, in all valued at one hundred dollars, and refusing to give them up on her demand. The defendant keeps a tavern on Grant street, corner of Second avenue. Warrant issued.

JOHN THOMPSON has preferred a charge of larceny against William Woodrow before Alderman Thomas. He alleges that property of his to the amount of four bags of potatoes, containing about two and one-half bushels, and one bag of apples containing about two and one-half bushels, were taken from the cars of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the Allegheny depot, by the defendant without deponent's knowledge. Woodrow was arrested and held for a hearing.

Of Interest to Ladies.

The well established and representative Trimming and Notion house of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street, have made great reductions in all their finely assorted goods, in order to make room for a fresh stock of goods. The firm have marked down every item of stock in their extensive salesrooms, and our lady friends generally know the superiority of the goods which they carry. Everything in the line of a thoroughly well conducted Trimming and Notion house will be found on their shelves and counters, and the most courteous and obliging clerks are constantly in attendance to wait upon visitors and customers. We advise our lady readers to favor the firm with a visit during the great clearance sale, if they desire to procure great bargains in splendid goods.

The Centre of Attraction

is at 38 Fifth avenue, where the celebrated Arizona diamond jewelry is sold.

Among all modern inventions, nothing has gained such popular favor as the sewing machine. Second to none in the market stands the improved Singer, capable of doing all kinds of sewing, from the lightest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. Call and examine at R. STRAW & CO.'S, 10 Sixth street.

The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

A General Consultation Proposed—Alleghenians Requested to Express Their Views—A Letter to the Councils.

The following "open letter" in relation to the proposed new City Charter, and the consolidation of the two cities under it, is sufficiently explicit to explain its object without the necessity of comment:

PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1873.

To the Hon. James McBrier, President of the Select Council, and the Hon. Alfred Slack, President of Common Council, of Allegheny City:

GENTLEMEN: The Councils of Allegheny City a few weeks ago agitated and consequently brought the public mind to bear on, the important matter of consolidation. A committee composed of citizens and tax-payers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, and the territory contiguous thereto within the lines